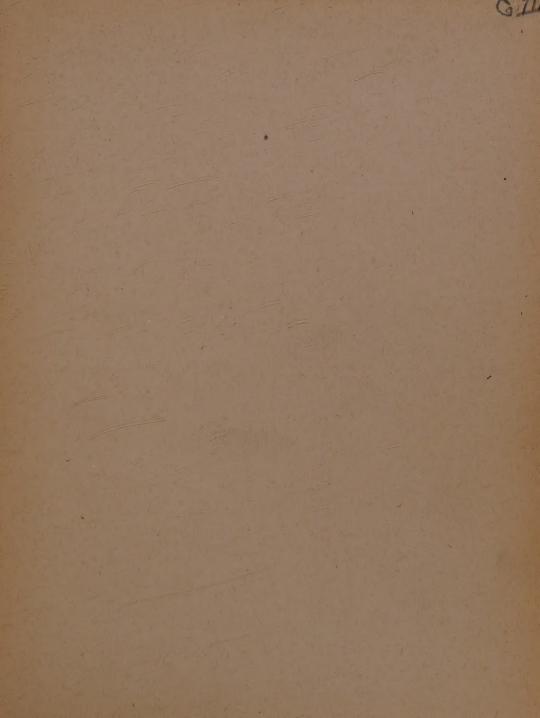
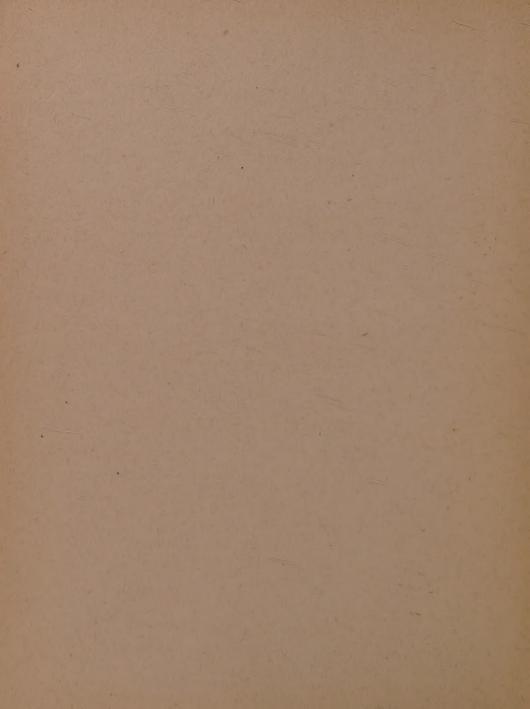


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# A SECOND BOOK IN VOCAL MUSIC

WHEREIN THE STUDY OF MUSICAL STRUCTURE IS PURSUED
THROUGH THE CONSIDERATION OF COMPLETE MELODIC
FORMS AND PRACTICE BASED ON EXERCISES
RELATED TO THEM

BY

#### ELEANOR SMITH

AUTHOR OF "SONGS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN," TEACHER OF MUSIC IN THE CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE AND FROEBEL'S KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL. FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT OF VOCAL MUSIC IN THE COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL

AND

C. E. RICHARD MUELLER, A.M.

SILVER, BURDETT AND COMPANY
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#### INTRODUCTION.

The Second Book of Vocal Music is the third of The Modern Music Series, the Primer and the First Book preceding it. In the Primer of Vocal Music the foundations for musical knowledge are firmly and soundly laid through beautiful songs and very simple exercises, which are to be learned largely by rote. In the First Book of Vocal Music a definite advance is made from this imitative singing and preliminary study; a knowledge of musical elements is developed, and these elements are properly related in the child's mind to music of the highest order. In addition he is given much practice in sight reading, as such.

When the child reaches the Second Book of Vocal Music he has a practical familiarity with musical elements and musical formulæ, and is ready to proceed according to their logical sequence. Consequently, from the very beginning (with the exception of a song introducing each of the nine keys) the songs and exercises throughout this book are presented in the order of their logical dependence. In other words, the Second Book of Vocal Music represents a most carefully planned method of sight-reading practice, providing for the changed attitude of the child's mind toward musical knowledge; for now he is fully ready to take the initiative and to read and sing the songs and exercises aided by his own mental equipment.

Beginning on page 8, the problems of rhythm and tune are presented in the following order:

Rhythm. In the Key of C, the one-pulse tone is first presented; then the two-pulse tone and the three-pulse tone; then follow the divided beat and the quarter rest. These rhythmic problems are presented in 2-4, 3-4 and 4-4 time.

Tune. The scale is first shown through the use of numerals and letters. A number of common typical forms are presented for the purpose of giving the mind facility in thinking tones in combination, and recognizing these combinations on the staff.

Then the problems of tune are presented in exercise and song, beginning with a study in seconds, followed by a study in thirds, gradually introducing intervals of greater difficulty.

The treatment of the Key of C ends with a study of intermediate tones and with the introduction of Sharp 4 and Flat 7 as suggesting modulation.

Two-part work is presented in a variety of ways; as simple scale studies in combination; as canonic studies; as studies in simple imitation; and as regular

two-part work. This variety in introducing two-part work saves the voices of children who sing the lower part, as it takes the voices out of the range of ordinary two and three-part songs and exercises.

The study of the Key of G repeats the plan of the Key of C, presenting the same rhythmic and tonal problems in exercises and songs, but in forms a little more difficult than those in the Key of C. In addition, the beat-and-a-half note and 6-8 time are introduced.

Throughout the nine different keys and the remaining pages of the book are the different problems of rhythm and tune presented again and again. More difficult problems are added as the child is ready for them, and the familiar problems are repeated in new and interesting songs and exercises.

Thus the Second Book of Vocal Music, while presenting the most beautiful and interesting exercises and songs selected from the great song writers, furnishes at the same time a most complete, consistent and logical plan of developing the

power to read music in a purely musical way.

Pupils who have not passed through the *Primer* and *First Reader* before taking up the *Second Book of Vocal Music*, should devote some time to learning certain of the songs by rote, studying afterwards their rhythmic and tonal form. The plan by which this study may be accomplished is explained fully in the introduction to the books referred to, and it will not be necessary to repeat the instructions and illustrations there set down.

The great value of all music study in the schools results from singing with proper interest and expression. Without this there is little to be gained from the study of music. Teachers are urged to study the different books and the plan of the "Modern Series" series, so that the Second Book of Vocal Music may not be treated as an isolated book of sight reading, but may be properly related to the Series as a whole, and its beautiful songs and studies may be sung with proper expression and interpretation.

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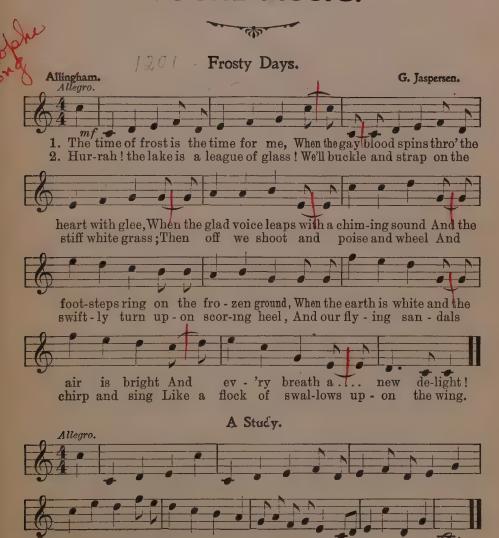
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# A SECOND BOOK

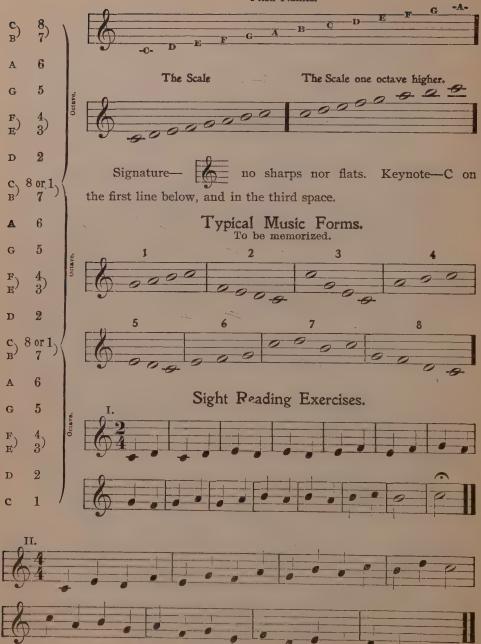
IN

# VOCAL MUSIC.



## Key of C.









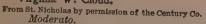
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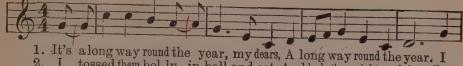




Virginia W. Cloud.

English.





tossed them hol-ly in hall and cot, And bade them right good cheer, But



found the frost and the flame, my dears, I found the smile and tear. The stayed me not an - y spot For I'd traveled 'round the year, To in

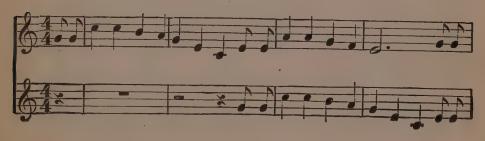


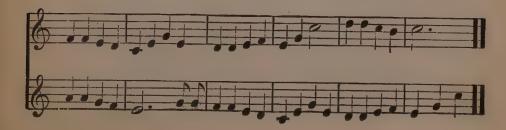
wind blew high on the pine-topp'd hill, And cut me keen on the moor; The bring the Christmas joy, my dears, To your eyes so bonnie and true, And a

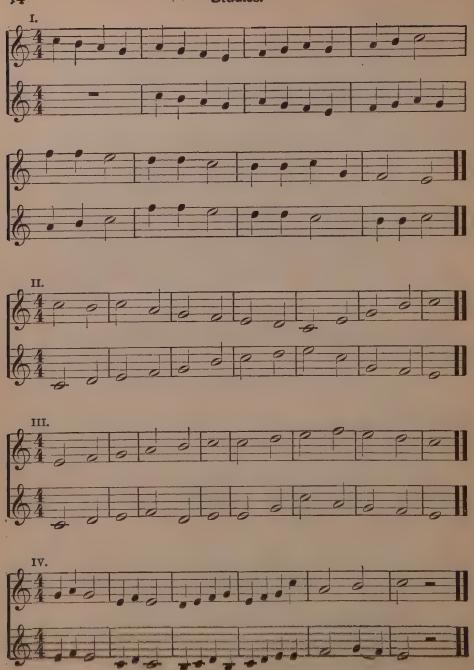


heart of the stream was frozen still As I tapped at the mill-er's door. mis - tle-toe bough for you, my dears, A mis - tle-toe bough for you.

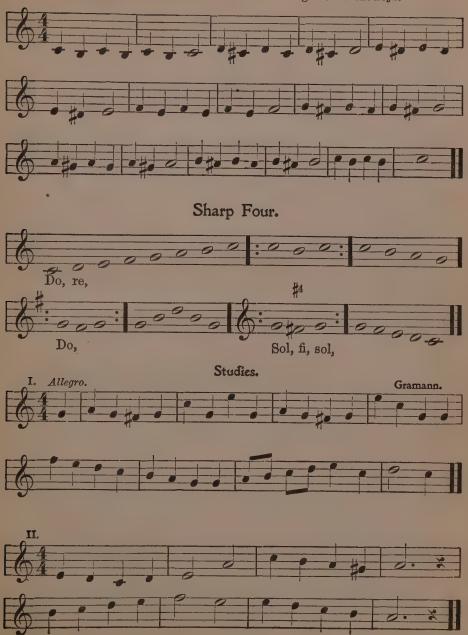
#### A Study.

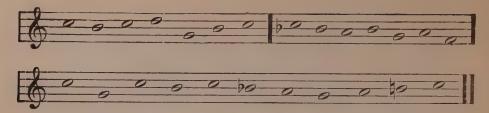




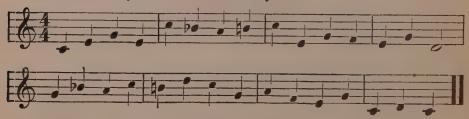


This exercise should be memorized and sung in different keys.

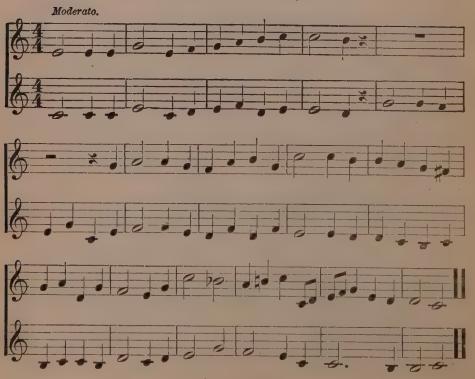


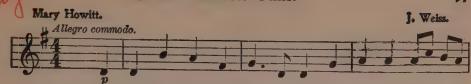


Flat 7 shown by a 2 and neutralized by a 2.



A Two-Part Study.





- 1. Come down in to the har-vest field This autumn morn with
- 2. A bove the gold en fields of corn Doth shin > ting & tumn
- 3. Then come in to the harvest fields: The rob in sings nis

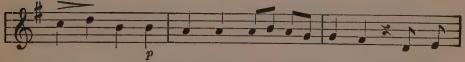


For pleas - ant in me. the au - tumn fieldz There's So sky: let's be mer - ry while may. For we The corn stands yel - low song. on the hills. And

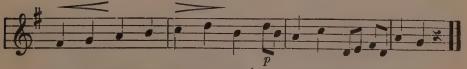


much to hear and see. On time goes hur-ry-ing by. Be au - tumn stays not long. The

On yel - low slopes of Be - fore the warm sun They'll bear the shocks of



wav-ing corn The au-tumn sun shines clear-ly; And 'tis has appeared, When morn-ing dews shine pearl-y, And the corn a-way They cut to - day so ear-ly, And a-



joy to walk, on days like this, A-mong the bearded bar-ley. mow-er whets the ring-ing scythe, To cut the bearded bar-ley. long the lanes, with rustling, sound Their loads of bearded bar-ley.

<sup>\*</sup>The songs introducing each key may perhaps best be learned by imitation as a musical introduction to that particular key.



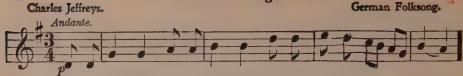
The above presents a contrast in time, suggesting the divided beat on the next page.





### Guardian Angels.

German Folksong



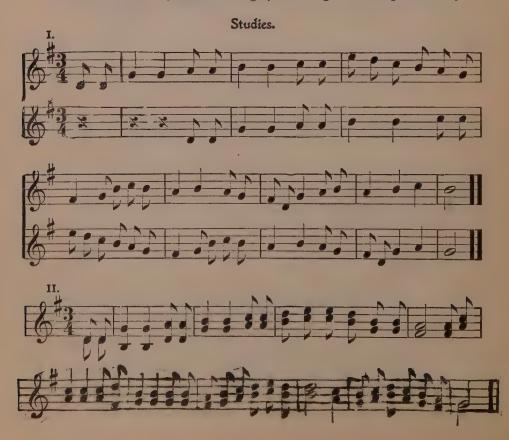
1. Mother, are there angels dwelling In that beaming star a - bove?

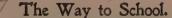
2. Guardian an-gels I have heard of, Watching o'er us night and day;

3. Mother, was it they who gave you So much love and care for me?
4. All the kindness you have shown no Would that I could now re - pay;

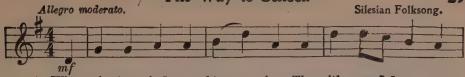


Do they ev - er, glaneing acwnward, Look on me with eyes of love? Keep-ing rec-ord of our mcments, Knowing all we do or How I wish, as I grow cld - er, Wor-thy of that love to be! You have been my quardian an - gel, Watching o'er me night and day.

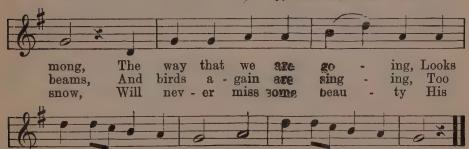




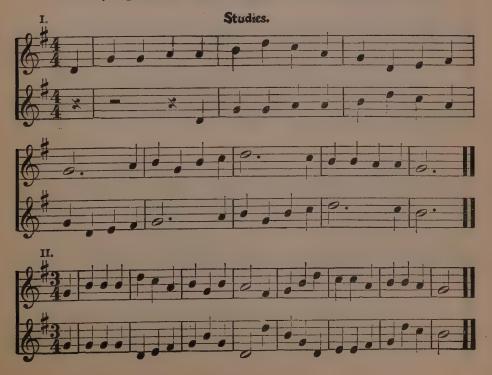
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- 1. When win try winds are blow . ing The with . ered leaves a
- 2. But when new grass is spring ing And warm the sun's bright
  3. But he who loves his du ty, Nor fears the rain and

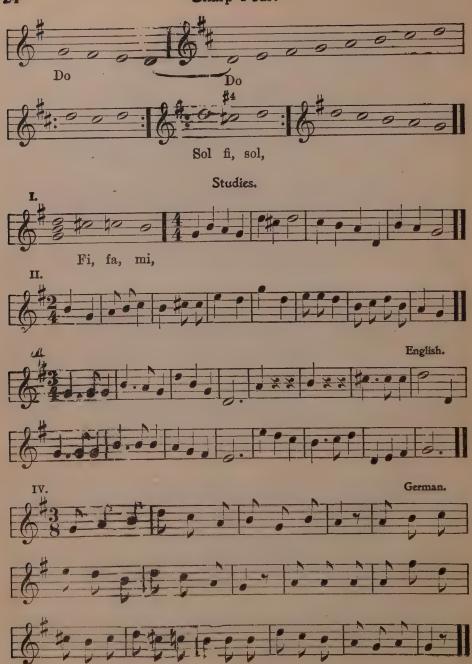


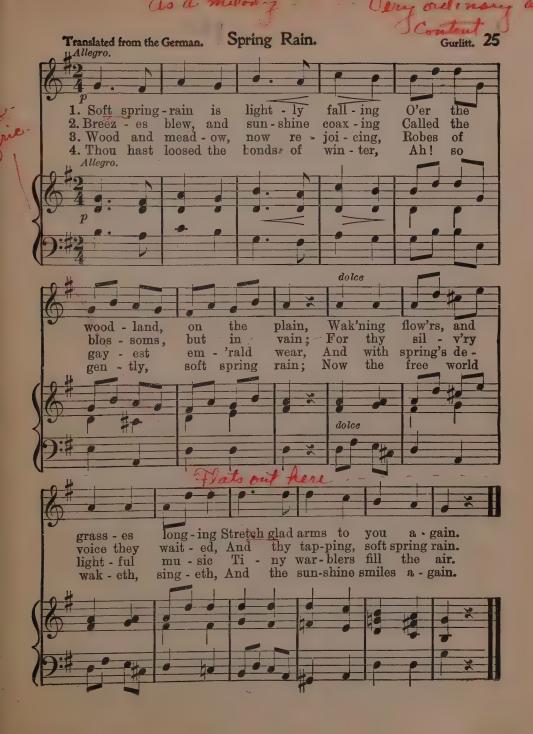
drear - y, chill, and long, short the long way seems, dai - ly path can show. His dai - ly path can show.

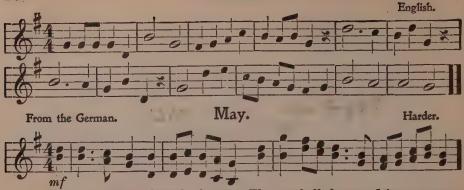




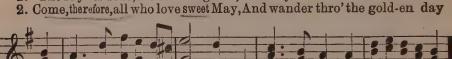




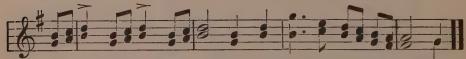




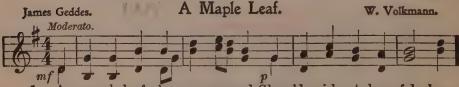
1. The sky is blue, the vale is green, The maybells here and there are seen



With many an - oth - er blossom; The day enthralls, the clear lightfalls That is of joy the bear - er; For-get the chill of win-ter's ill:



On yon - der riv - er's bo - som, On yon - der riv - er's bo - som. The world grows fair and fair - er, The world grows fair and fair - er.



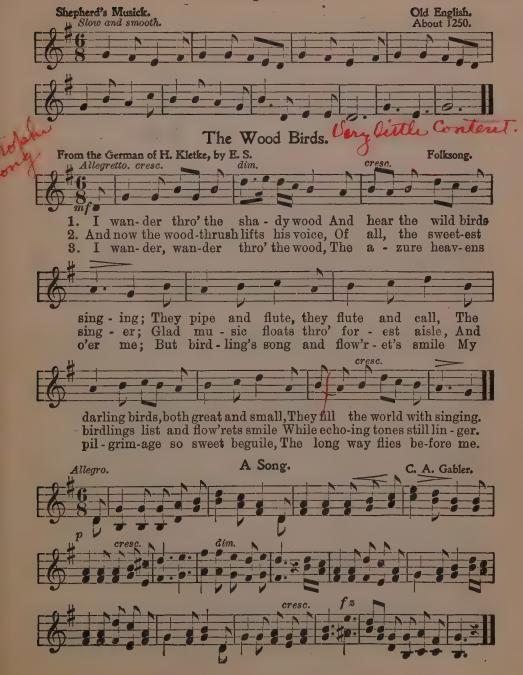
1. A ma-ple leaf, whose gown was red, Glanc'd gai-ly at her fel - low,

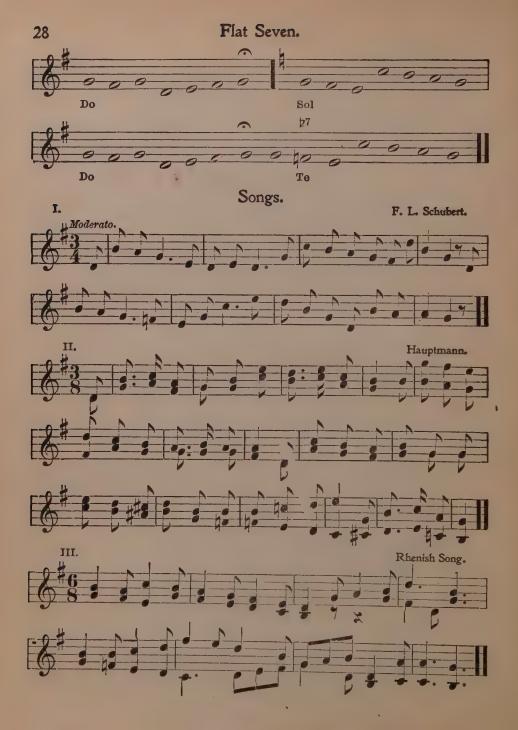
"Oh! what a night to dance the lea," She said in accents sprightly;
 The autumn breezes piped a jig, The brooklet humm'd a dit - ty;

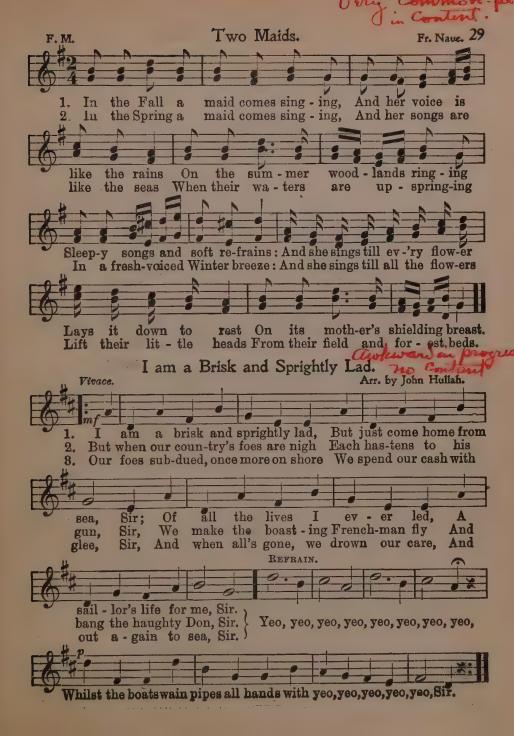
4. I heard, de-part-ing down the glen, Their tripping steps and laughter;



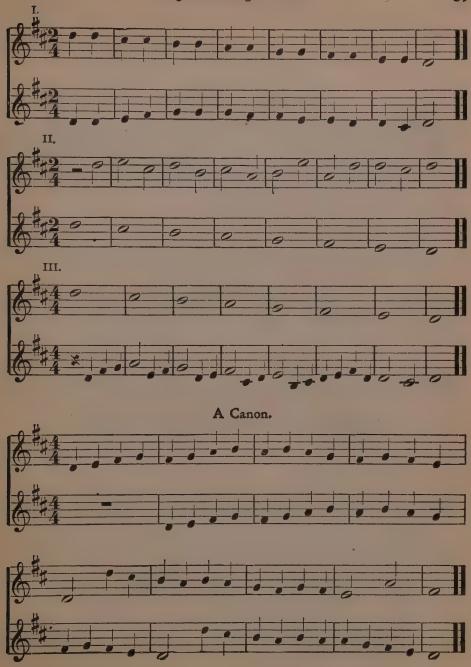
A birchen leaf with or-ange cap And doublet trimm'd with yel-low. He straightway doff'd his silk-en cap, In - vit - ing her po - lite - ly. As swift and swifter flew their feet, They grew more gay and wit - ty. But where they went, I do not know; I did not fol - low aft - er.







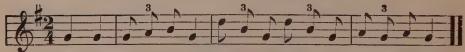




A triplet is a group of three equal notes to be performed in the time of two of like value in the regular rhythm; written,



An Example of Triplets.



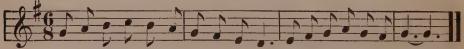
On, on, mer-ri-ly on, Hap-pi-ly, cheer-i-ly marching a-long.

It will be seen from the above example that the triplets express the division of the beat into three equal parts.

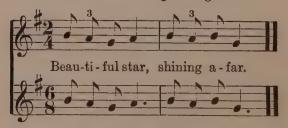
### Six-eight Time.

Six-eight time  $(\frac{t}{8})$  as the figures indicate, means six eighth-note beats to a measure, with a secondary accent on the fourth beat.

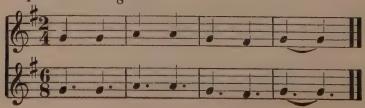
#### Example.

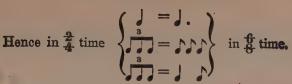


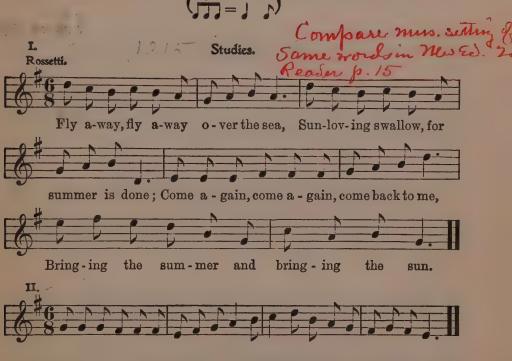
If this is sung rapidly, the first and fourth beats will stand out prominently and the eighth notes will resemble triplets. The following exercise shows the strong resemblance between  $\frac{2\pi}{4}$  and  $\frac{6\pi}{4}$  time:



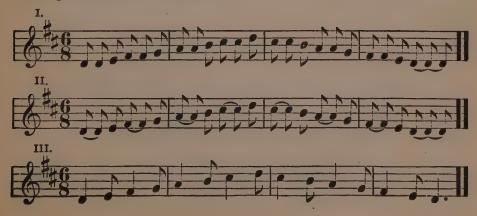
It may be seen from the following that a quarter note in  $\frac{2}{4}$  time is equal to a dotted quarter note in  $\frac{6}{4}$  time:



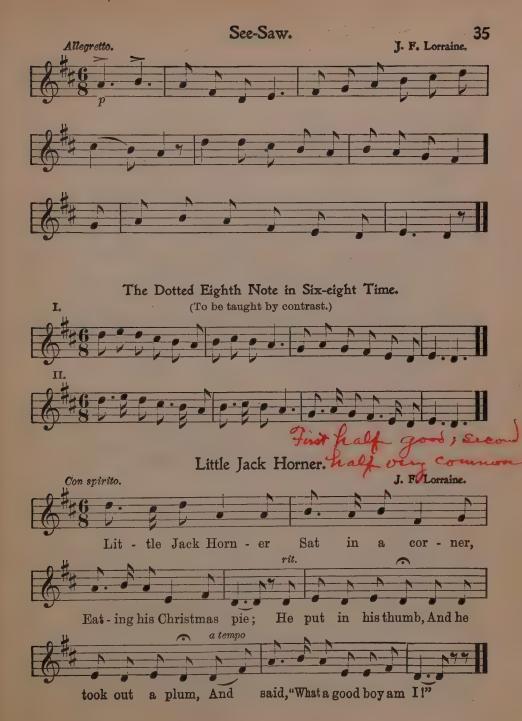


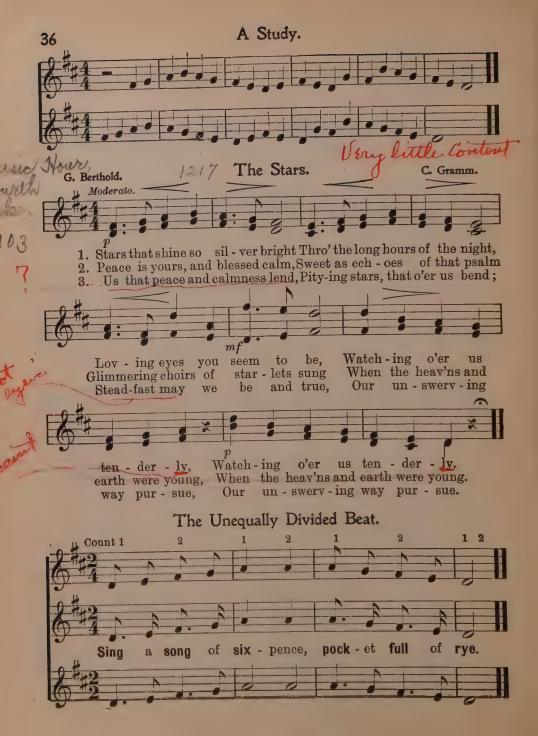


The following exercises should be studied by contrast until the pupils can sing the third line in exact time:







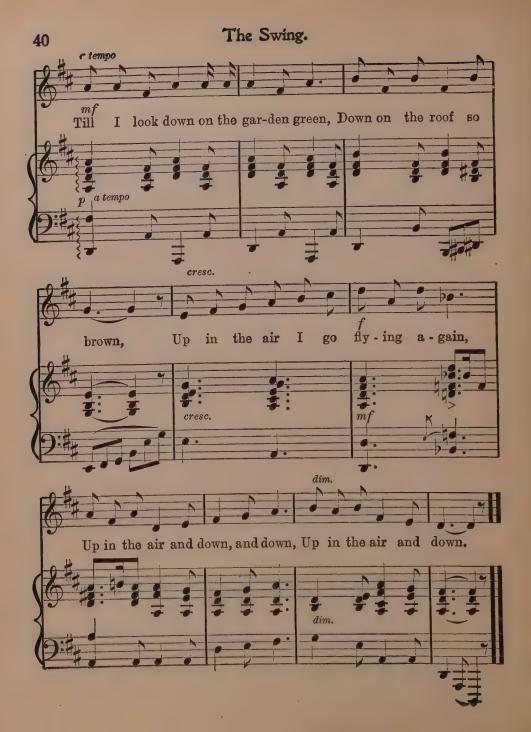








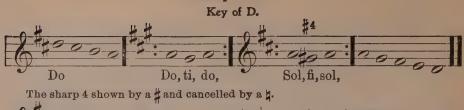


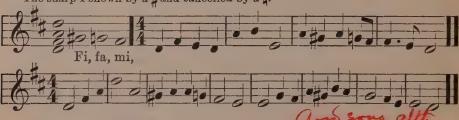


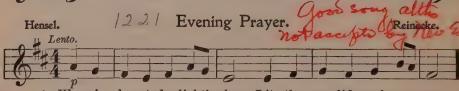


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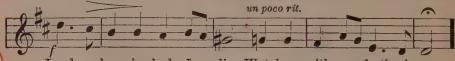




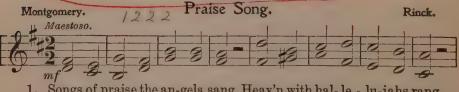


1. Wea-ri - ly, at daylight's close, Lit-tle eye-lids seek re-pose;
2. Parents, brothers, sis-ters dear, Have them in Thy heav'nly care;

3. Sick and wea-ry, all who weep, Fa-ther, close their eyes in sleep;

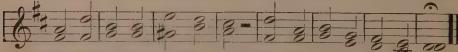


Lord, as here in bed I lie Watch me with a fa-ther's eye.
All mankind, whoe'er they be, Let them find re-pose in Thee.
Let the great moon from the sky O'er the world shine si-lent-ly.

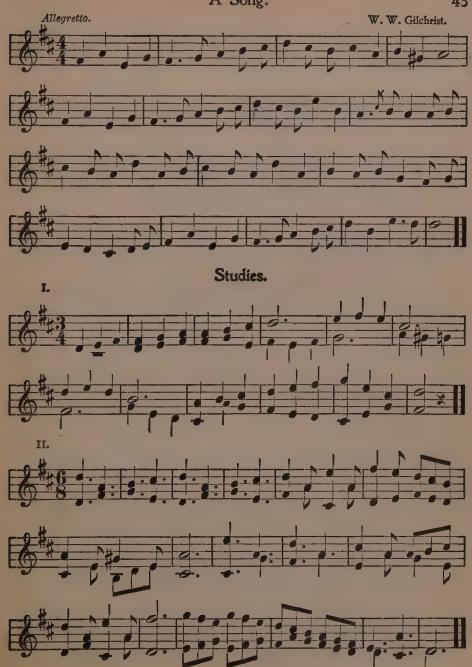


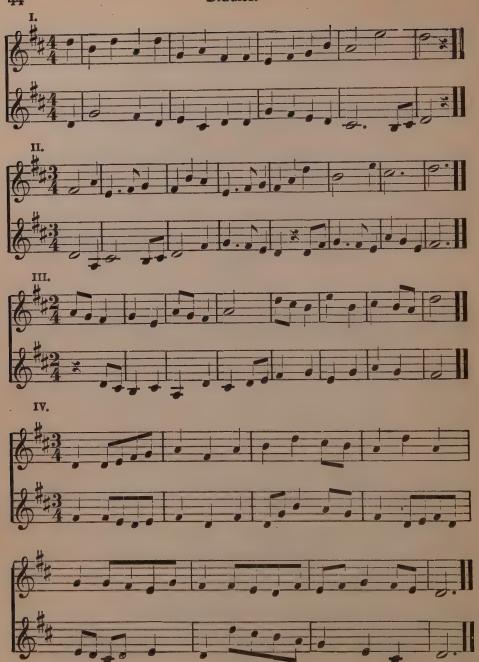
Songs of praise the an-gels sang, Heav'n with hal-le - lu-jahs rang,
 Heav'n and earth must pass a - way, Songs of praise shall crown that day,

3. Here be-low with heart and voice We in songs of praise re-joice.



When Je - ho-vah's work be - gun, When He spoke and it was done. God will make new heav'ns and earth, Songs of praise shall hail their birth. Learning thus by faith and love Songs of praise to sing a - bove.

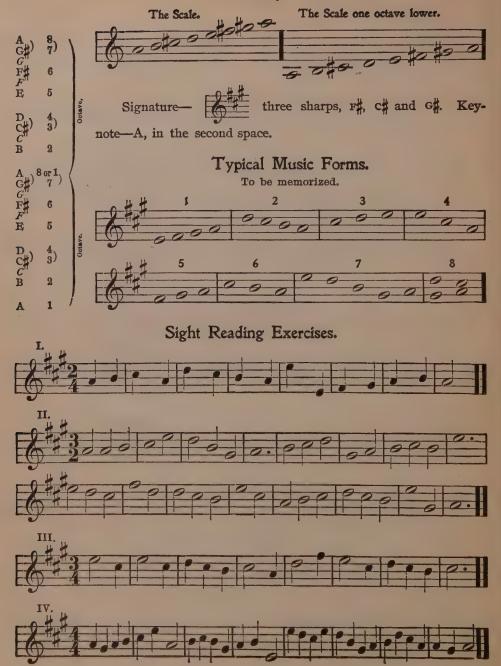


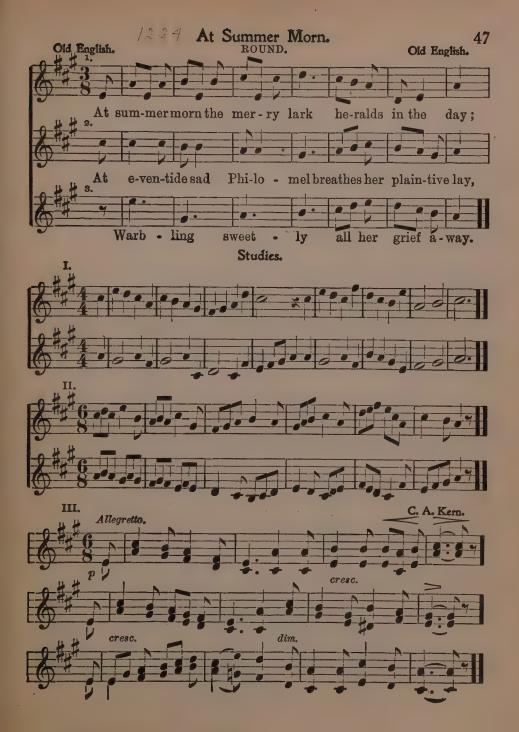


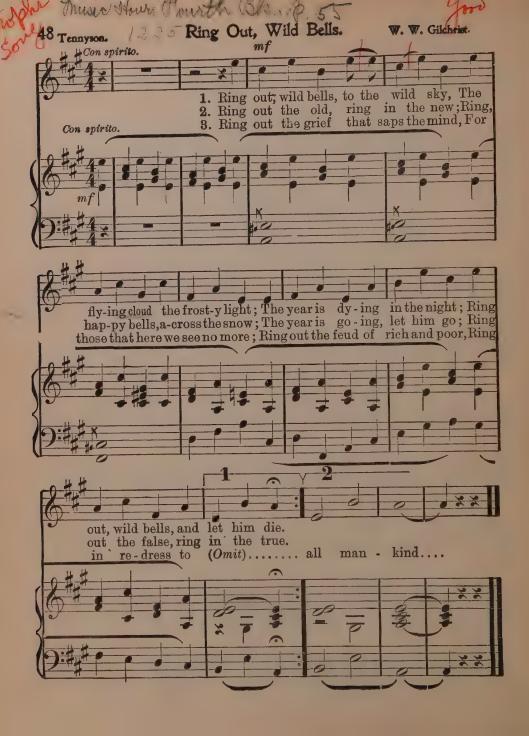


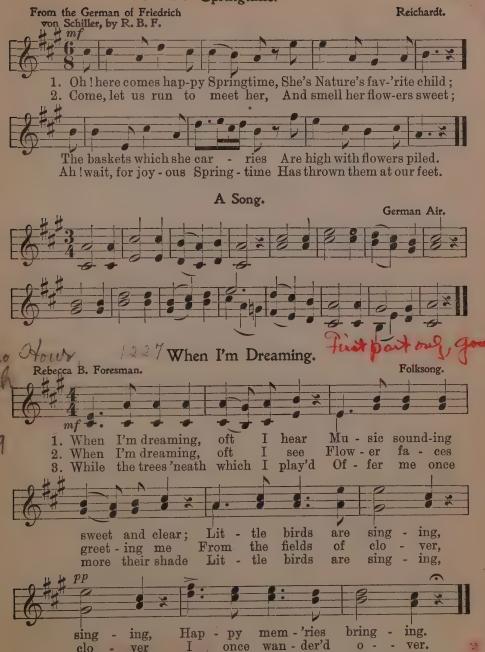
wink of an eye, Paint-ed sta-tions whis-tle by.
there is a riv-er, Each a glimpse, and gone for-ever.

## Key of A.









bring

ing.

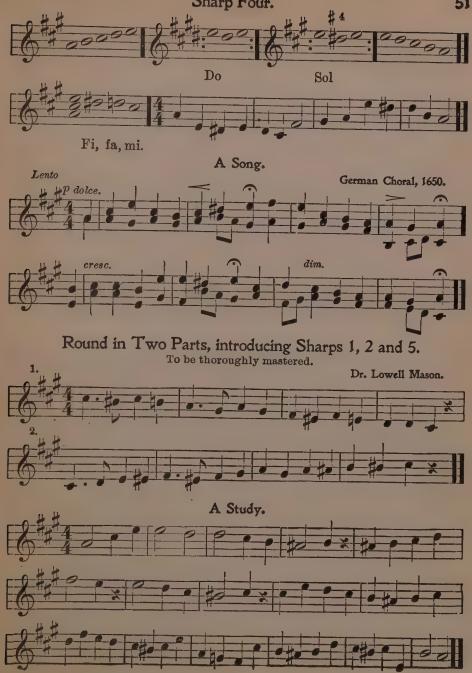
mem - 'ries

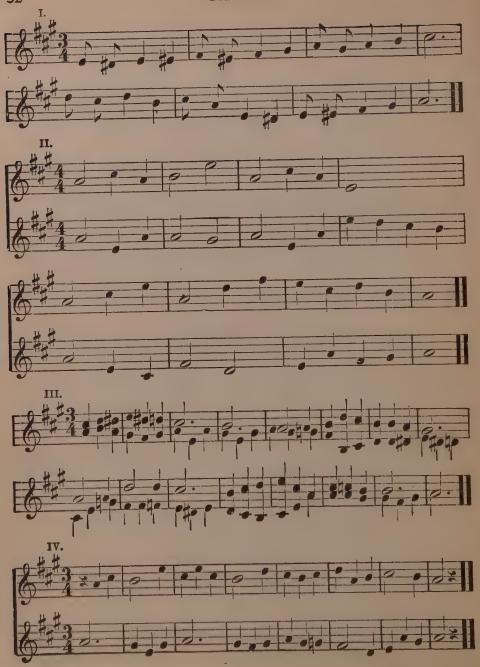
Нар - ру

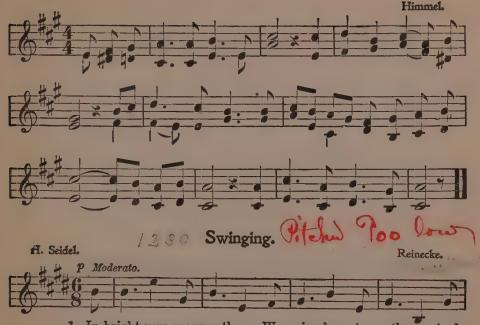
ing.

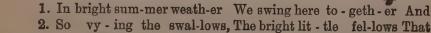






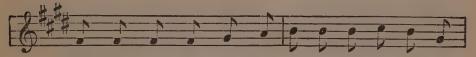




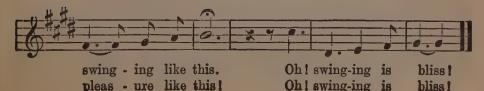




up - ward we fly Like birds in the sky. 'Tis flash thro' the air Now here and now there. Like

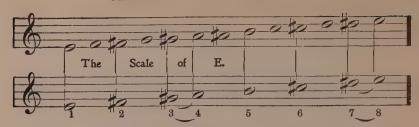


chil - dren's de - light, And from morn-ing till night We'd be them we dart thith - er, Like them we fly hith - er. No



### Scale of E.

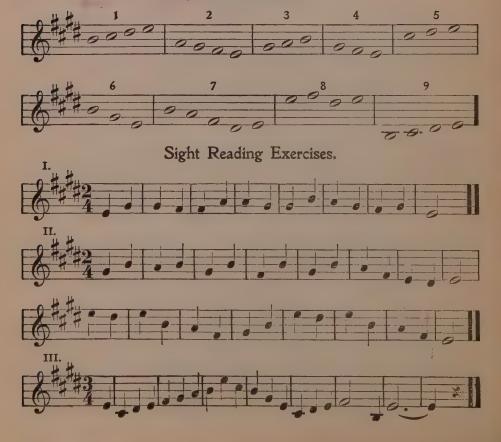
Contrasted with the Chromatic Scale.

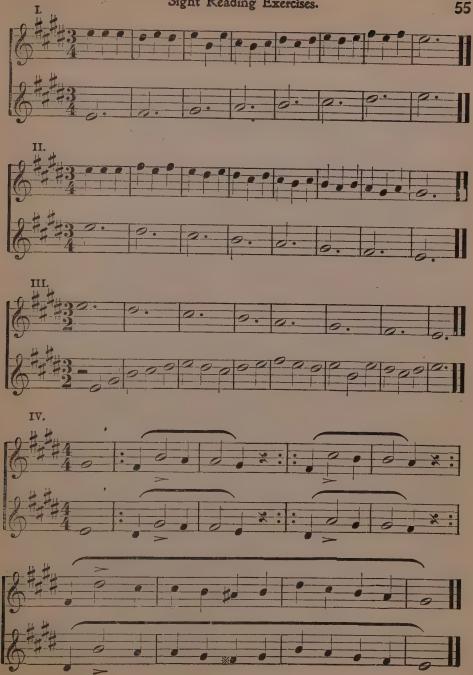


Signature— four sharps, F#, C#, G# and D#. Keynote—E, on the first line and in the fourth space.

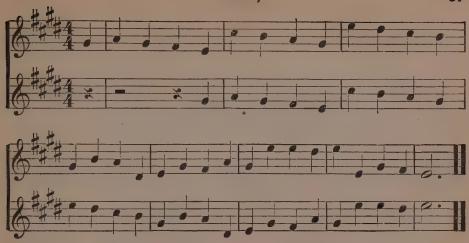
## Typical Music Forms.

To be memorized.



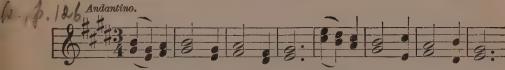




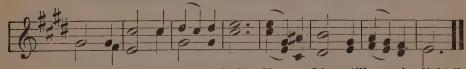


rusic Hour Hourth 1232 A Lullaby.

K. v. Winterfield.



- Lit-tle ba by, do you hear What the wind is say-ing, dear?
   For the wind learn'd long a- go When t'was time to sleep, you know,
- 3. Bird-ies all have gone to rest, Lull'd to sleep in sway-ing nest;

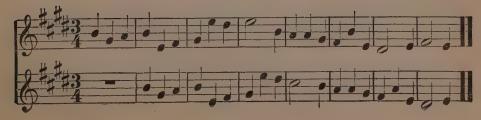


It is murm'ring "sweet good-night, Sleep and dream till morning light."

And it whispers these same words To the tir - ed lit - tle birds.

Ba - by,too,should close her eyes While the wind sings lul-la - bies.

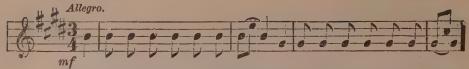
#### A Study.



58

Rebecca B. Foresman.

W. W. Gilchrist.



1. See, here's a man so fond of cold, He can't endure the heat, I'm told;

2. He loves the coldest winds that blow, This pale faced man, who's made of snow;

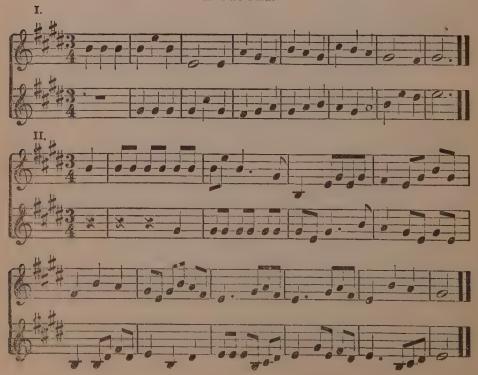
B. His friends are ver-y, ver-y few; He's far to cold for me and you;

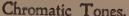
4. To-geth-er they must always be; They cannot live a-part, you see;

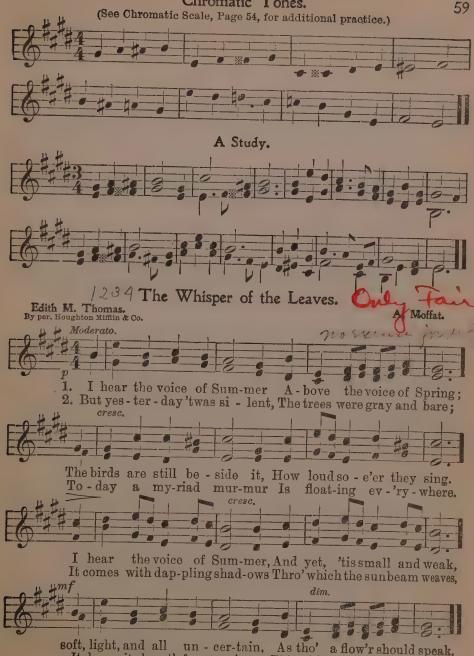


The breezes of a summer day Would simply make him melt a-way. He's fro-zen stiff as he can be; That's why he stays with us, you see. And he would be completely lost Without his faithful friend Jack Frost. And when Jack hies himself a-way The snow man can no longer stay.

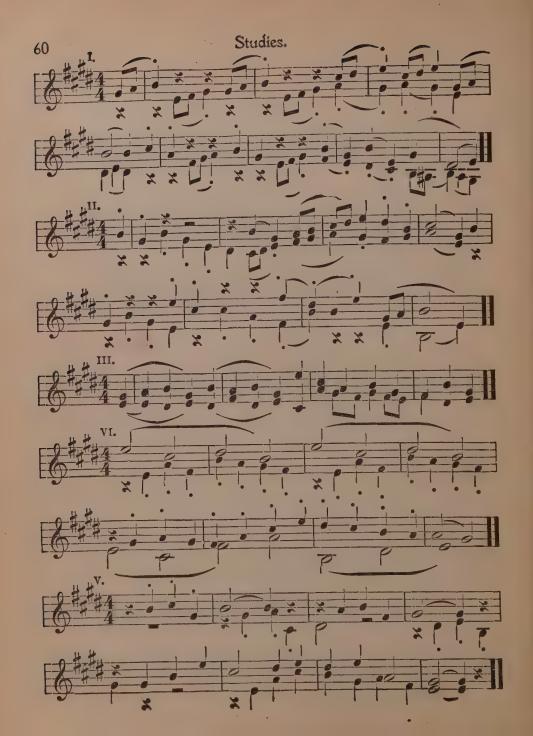
# Studies Suggested by the "Snow Man." In Two Parts.

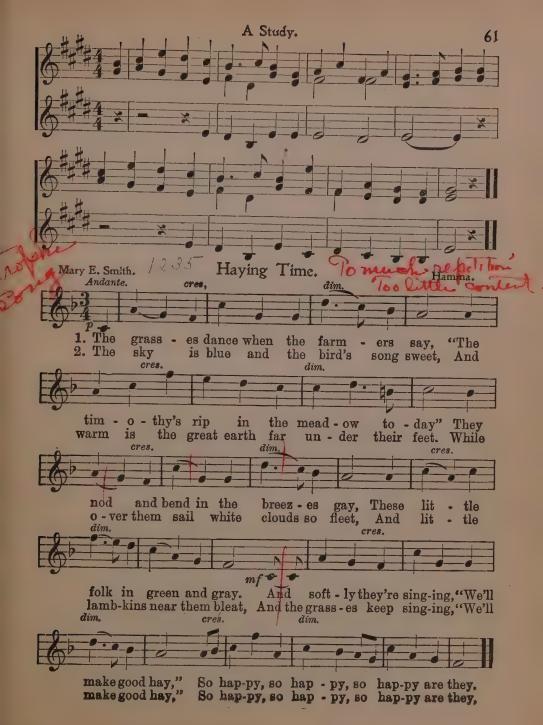


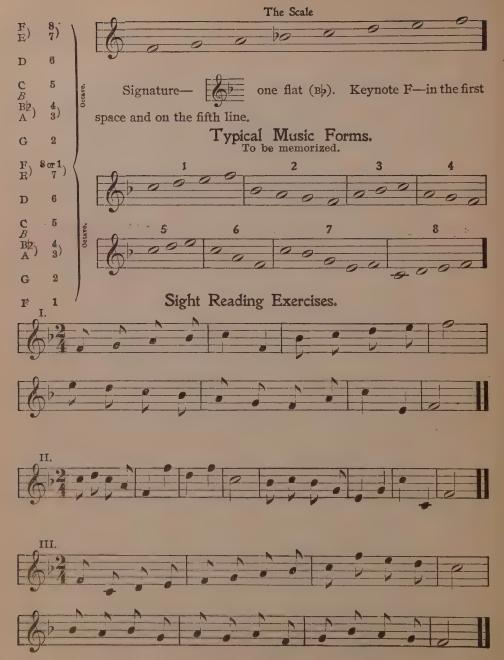




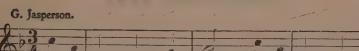
It draws its breath from zeph-yrs. This whis-per of the leaves.





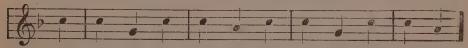


E. Richter.

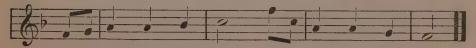


1. Wake, vi - ol and flute; Gay horn, be not mute.
2. Our broad fields we plough'd, We har-row'd, and sow'd;

3. Wake, vi - ol and flute; Gay horn, be not mute.

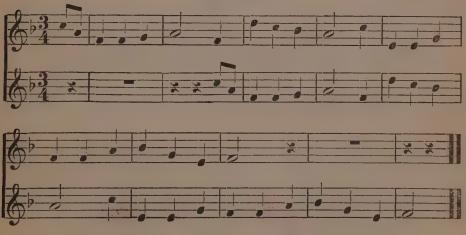


The har-vest is o-ver; The grain and the clo-ver, We toil'd on to-geth-er In fair and foul weath-er; While dan-cing and sing-ing Sweet pleas-ure are bring-ing

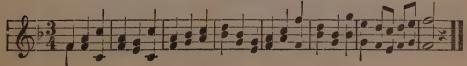


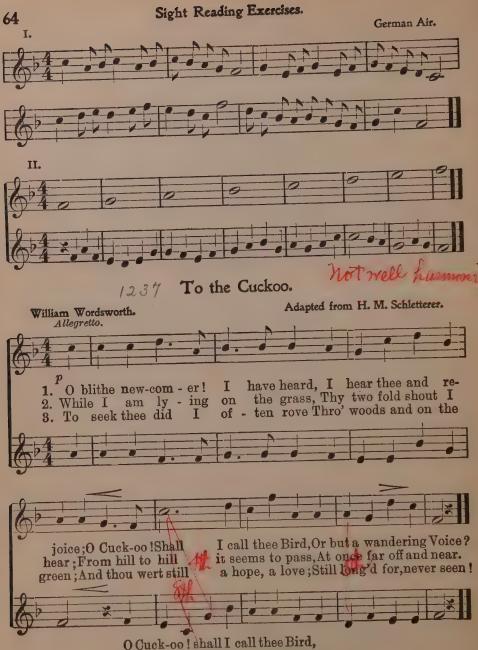
Ripe fruit from the tree, All gar - ner'd have we.
Our la - bor was bless'd; Now sweet is our rest.
Let all the world come To keep Har - vest Home.

#### A Canon.



A Study.





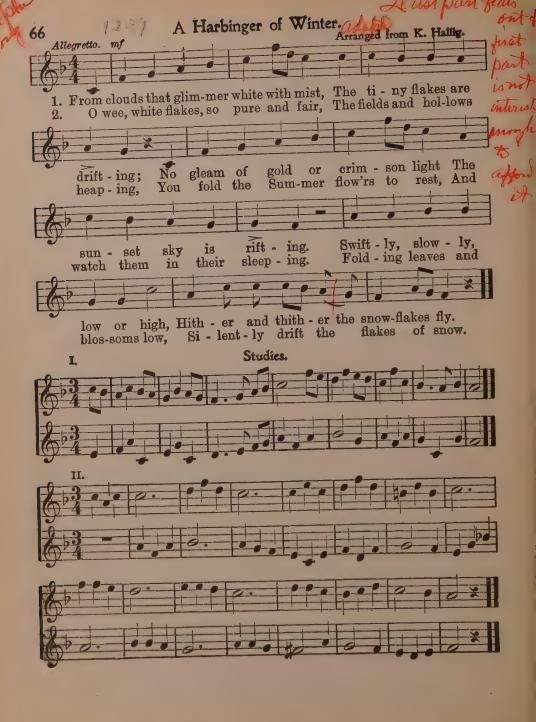
From hill to hill it seems to pass, And thou wert still a hope, a love;





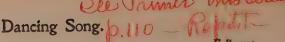


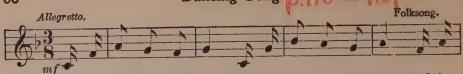
"Hum, hum, hum, hum, hum," That was all she said.
"Hum, hum, hum, hum, hum," That was all she said.



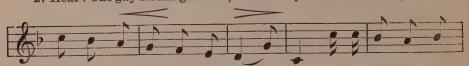








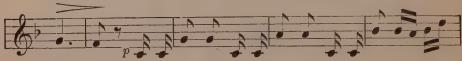
1. In the meadow's bright green Starry flow-ers are seen, And the 2. Hear! The gay birdlings' band, As we fly hand in hand, To our



warm A - pril sunshine glows bright - ly. On the shad-ow - y dance lends har-mo - ni - ous meas - ure; And the breeze, as it

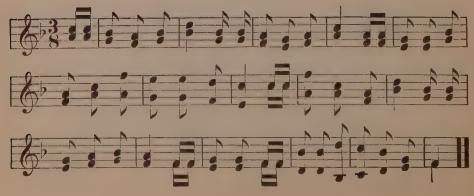


lea 'Neath the blossoming tree Let us skip it and trip it so goes, On our reddened cheeks blows, And the grasshoppers join in our

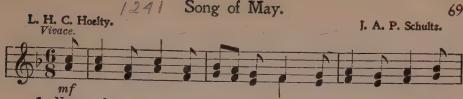




A Study.



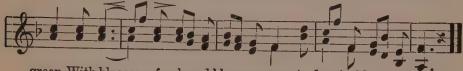




1. Now, wel-come, wel-come, love-ly May, Make bright our fields, and

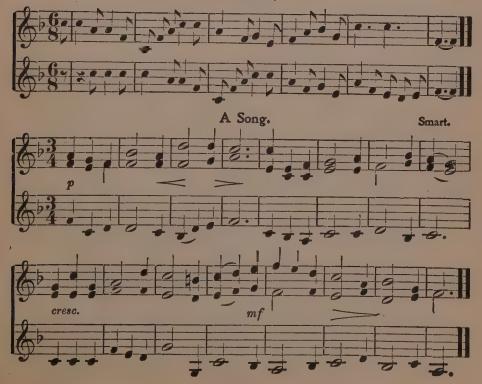
2. Thy coming hear the birdlings praise, The beechwoods ring with 3. The flow-ers, pur-ple, pink, and white, Put up their sig-nals

4. Come out, ye chil-dren, great and small, And dance, and gar-lands

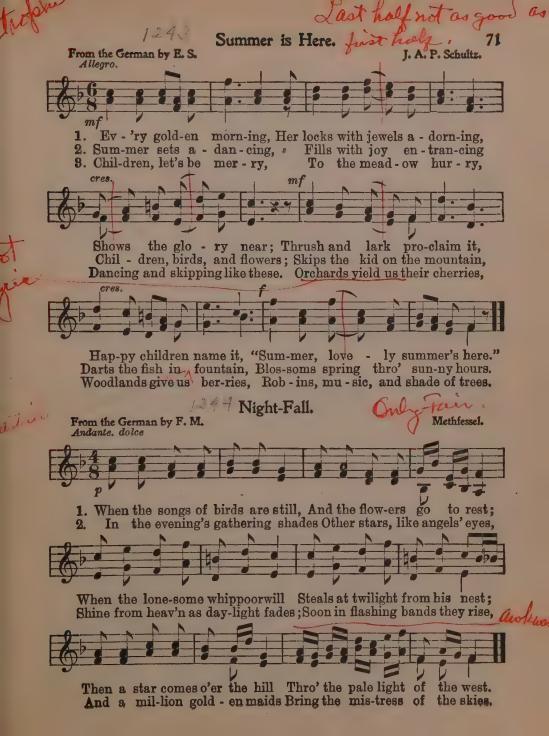


green, With blossoms fresh and blossoms gay And em'rald grass between. song; In bloom-ing vale the brooklet plays And murm'ring slips along. gay; And Rob - in sings with all his might, "Come out and greet the May." wind, And here... in Nature's boundless hall Spring's best of joys you'll find.

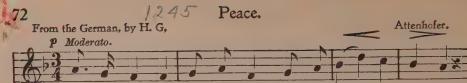




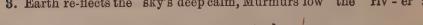




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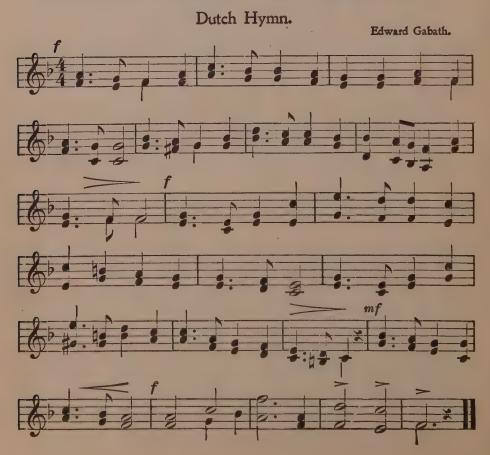


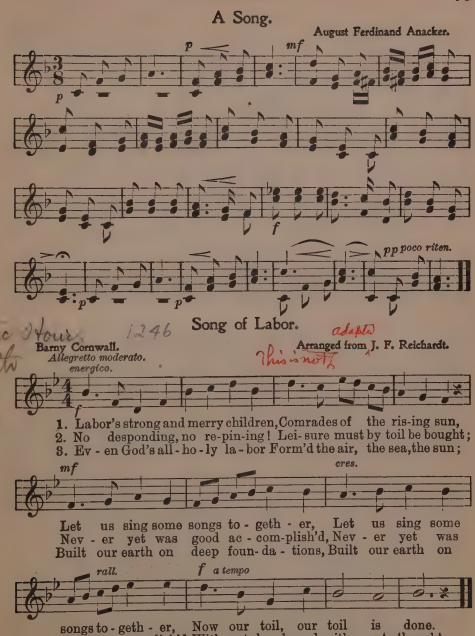
- 1. Peace-ful wan-ders star by star Thro'the heav'n-ly mead-ows;
- 2. Tran-quil ly the stream doth rest, Soft ly, smoothly flow ing;
  3. Earth re-flects the sky's deep calm, Murmurs low the riv er:





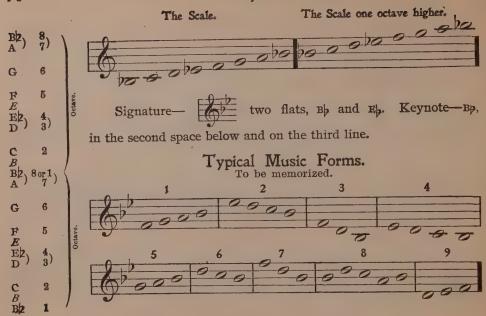
Strife and tu-mult from a - far Cast no mar - ring shadows. Pic-tured stars up - on its breast Sil-ver clear are show-ing. "Peace is Na-ture's sweetest balm, Best gift of the Giv - er."

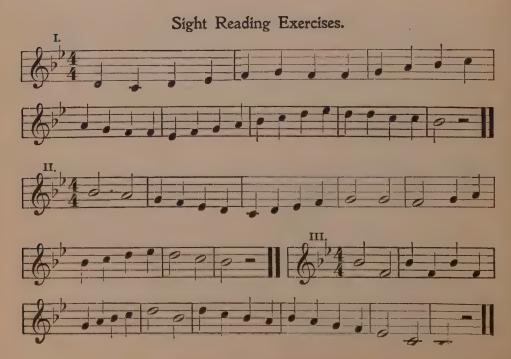




good ac-com-plish'd With-out hand and with - out thought.

deep foun-da - tions, And the world, the world was



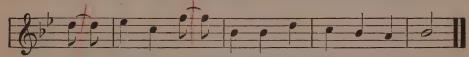


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# The Angels are Singing.

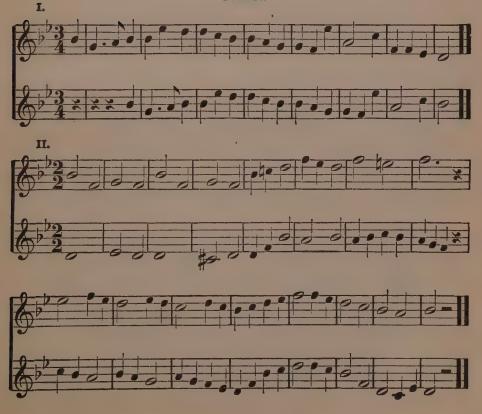


- 1. The an gels are sing-ing in the heav-ens a bove,
- 2. Good gifts He be-stow-eth on us men here be low,
- 3. Then sing, all ye mor-tals, on the round earth that dwell;

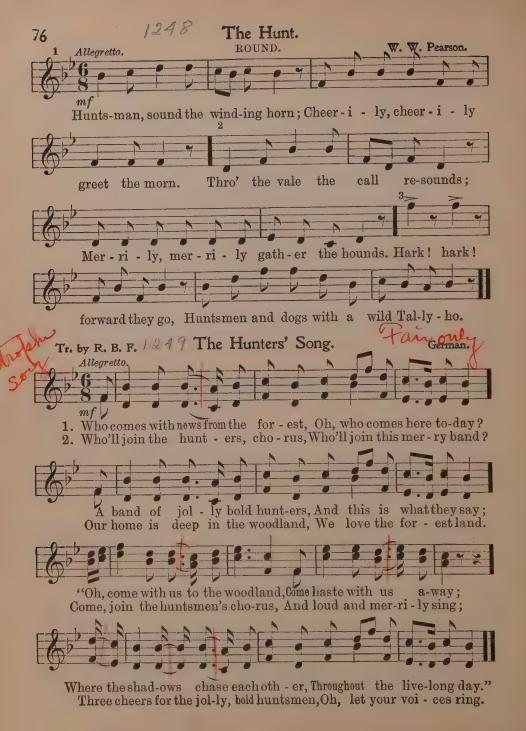


The praises of the Father, His pow'r and His love. His fator and His merecy He deigneth to show. Of His merecy, His gloery, let every voice tell.

#### Studies.



75





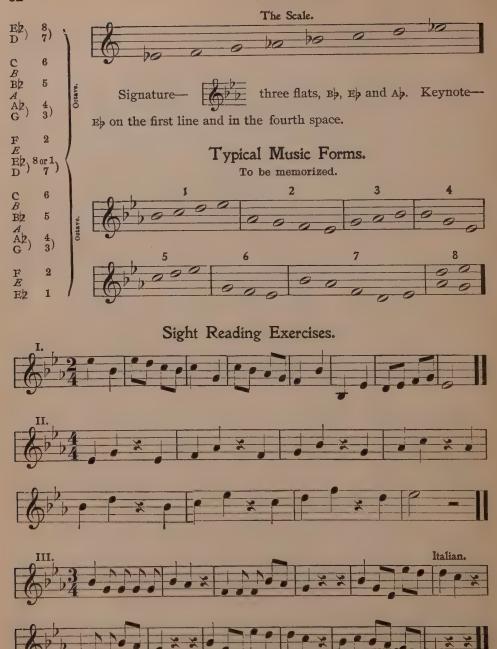


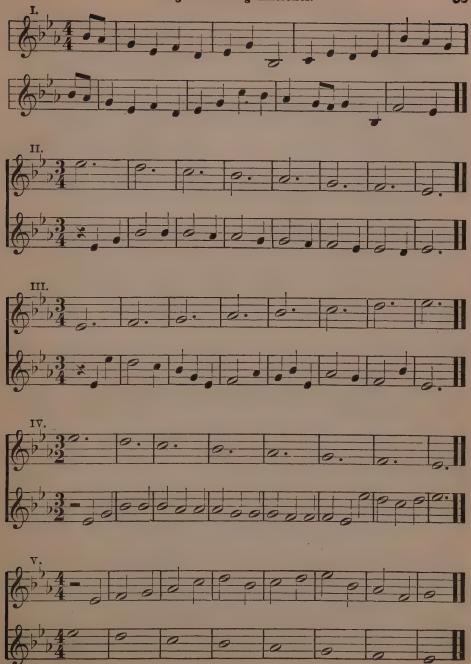


And, like the ra-diant moonlight, Shine down from heav'n a-bove.





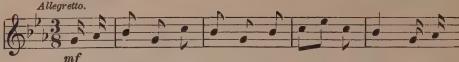




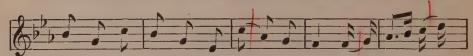
In the Woods.

M. Hauptmann.

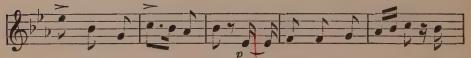




1. On the grass in the for - est I love to lie. 2. When the wind in the branches doth moan and cry, And the



knoll green and sha-dy, the brooklet near by; While the trees whisper ea - gle darts down from his nest on high, Oh!

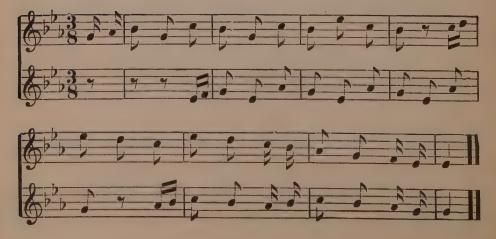


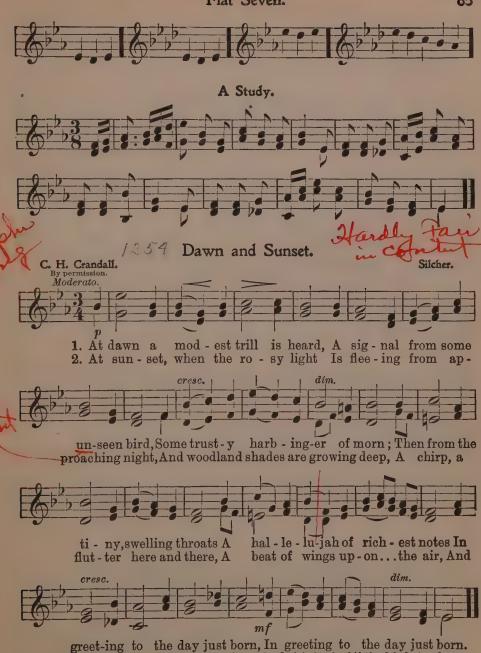
sad and wild, And the owl sits in twilight by sto - ries lie And see the black storm-clouds go the wood to



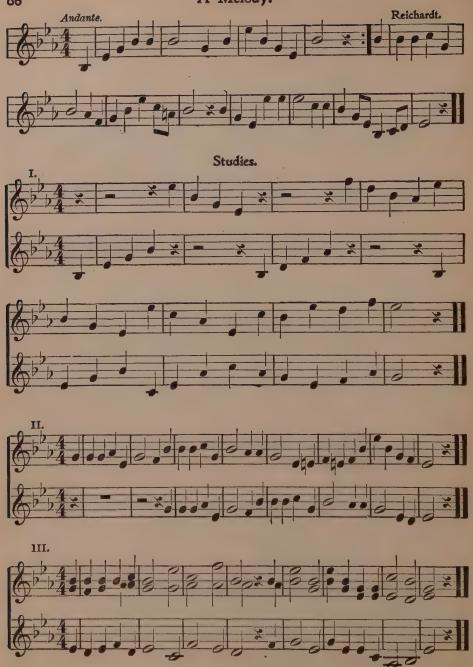
strange dreams beguiled, And the owl sits in twilight by strange dreams beguiled. whirl - ing by, And see the black storm-clouds go whirl - ing by.

### A Study.





night has hush'd the birds to sleep, And night has hush'd the birds to sleep.



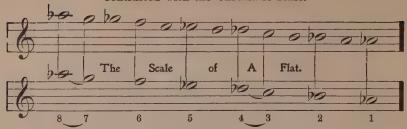


reed accomp 88 I. Sturm. The First Snow. Rheinberger. Allegretto. this year; The birds have 1. The snow has fall - en, the first I said, "Why don't you be - hind, The sau - cy you sad lit-tle birds," 2."Why, why, I see who stays 3. But one Allegretto. mfeat, I fear; They hop so hun - gri south in-stead? You'll sure - ly freeze if noth - ing to so hun - gri - ly fly to the spar-row, he does not mind; He looks at me on the ground, But here you stay, You'd noth - ing, noth - ing can be bet ter has - ten up - on thoughtful stare, Then turns to his wife with a know - ing



# Key of A Flat.

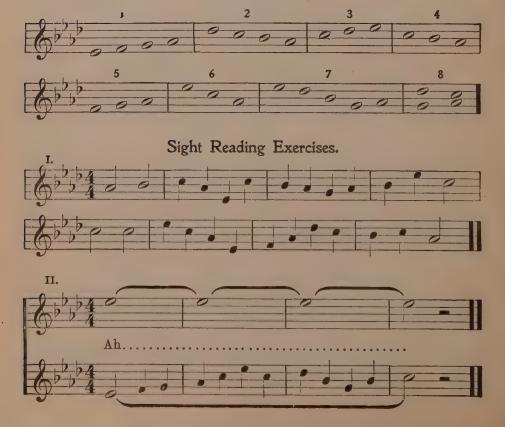
Contrasted with the Chromatic scale.



Signature—four flats, Bb, Eb, Ab and Db. Keynote—Ab, in the second space.

# Typical Music Forms.

To be memorized.



not sufficient Conte

Golden Sun of Evening.

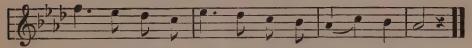


1. Gold - en sun of ev-'ning, 2. Soon the world thou leav - est,

3. Thou, on high that dwell-est,

4. Shine up - on our dark-ness

beau -ti - ful thou art; sink-ing 'neath the wave, art more splen-did far with Thy per - feet light,



Ev - er when I view thee, joy doth fill my heart. Clouds of glo-ry hov-'ring round thy night - ly grave. Than the sun in heav-en, or the ev - 'ning star. Sun that nev-er set-teth, drive a - way our night.

Lento.

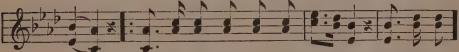
Lento.

Sorry has Followed used as name of the participation of

Loud and gay, loud and gay, War-trumps peal at break of
 Death will crave, death will crave Many a sol-dier young and

8. Yet a - las! yet a - las! Youth and strength from all must

4. Wherefore grieve? where-fore grieve? Is this life too sweet to 5. Who would fear, who would fear Sud-den shot or sol-dier's



day;
brave,
pass,
leave?

But the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er
his dreams of hope and glo-ry End-ing, like
Ev-er where
Should we sor-row to dis-cov-er
hier

But the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er
Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er
Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er
Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er
Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er

All his dreams of hope and glo-ry

Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er

All his dreams of hope and glo-ry

End-ing, like

Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er

All his dreams of hope and glo-ry

Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er

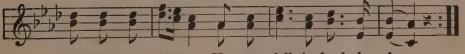
Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er

Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er

Ev-er where
Control of the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er

Ev-er where

Ev-er wh



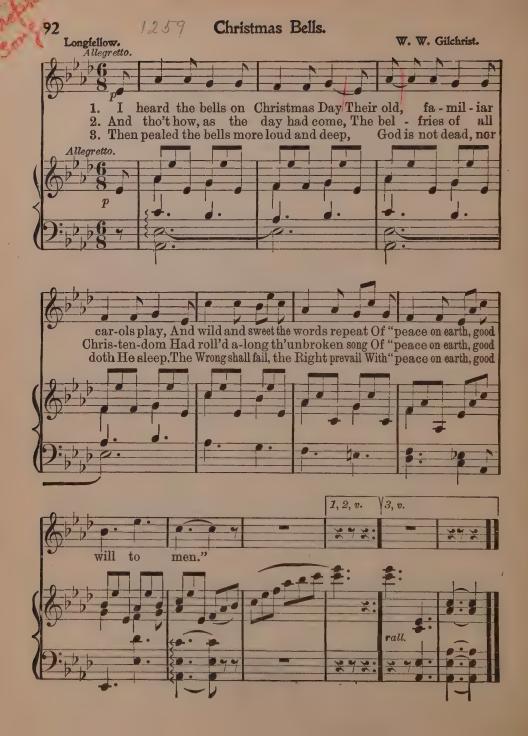
the night-dew glistens He may fall in dead -ly fray.

a half told sto-ry, In a sol-dier's nameless grave.

the reap-er mow-eth In the wav-ing sum-mer grass.

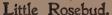
some march is o - ver, Somewhat e'er the fall of eve?

should say in sor-row: "He was brave, who li - eth here."

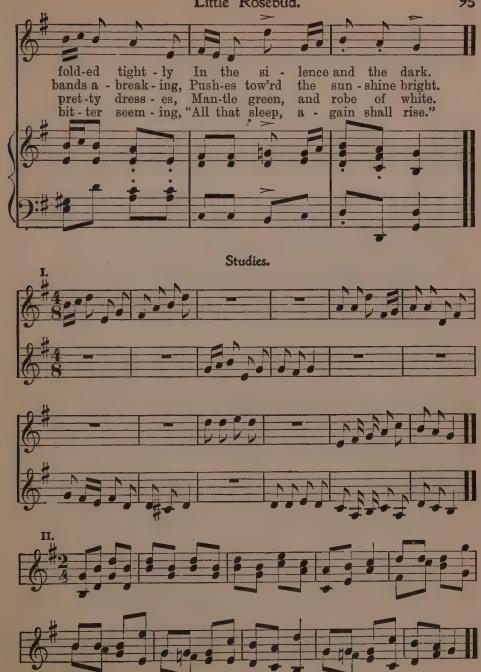






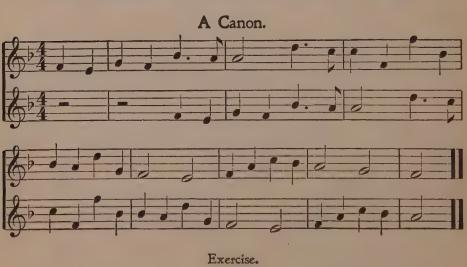






Mr Comon

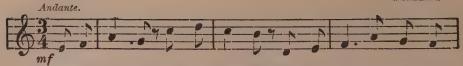




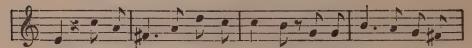




Wohlfahrt.



1. Faith-ful lov-ing, no - bly prov-ing, This I swear with heart and 2. Brings to-mor-row joy or sor-row, Still my heart will con-stant



hand, All I am and all I may be, It is thine, my fa-therbe; Country mine, with bonds e - ter - nal All thy sons are knit to

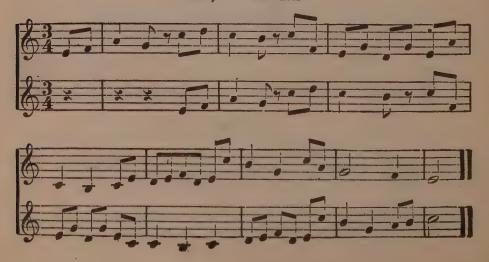


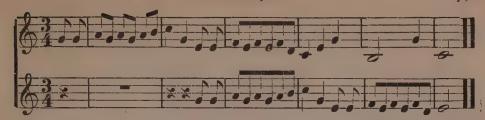
land. Not a - lone in tune-ful meas-ure Will I praise thee while I thee. Faithful lov-ing, no - bly prov-ing, This I swear with heart and



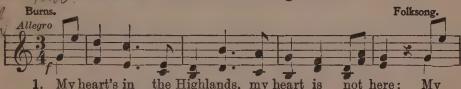
live; For thy free-dom, dearest treasure, Gladly Imylife would give. hand, All I am and all I may be, It is thine, my fatherland.

#### Study in Two Parts.





Music Agur, 1263 My Heart's in the Highlands.



1. My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here; My
2. Fare-well to the Highlands, fare-well to the North, The

3. Fare-well to the mountains, high-cov-ered with snow; Fare-4. My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here; My



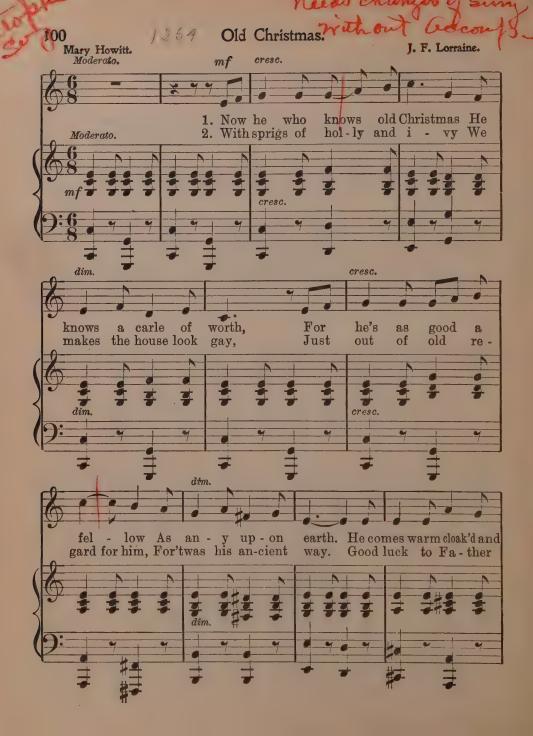
heart's in the High-lands a - chas-ing the deer. val - or, the coun - try birth - place of of worth: Wherewell to the straths and green val - leys be - low: Fare-High - lands a - chas - ing heart's in the the deer.



My chas - ing the wild deer and foll'w-ing the roe; wan - der, where - ev - er The Ι rove. er for - ests and wild - hang-ing woods; Farewell to the wild deer and foll'w - ing chas - ing the roe:

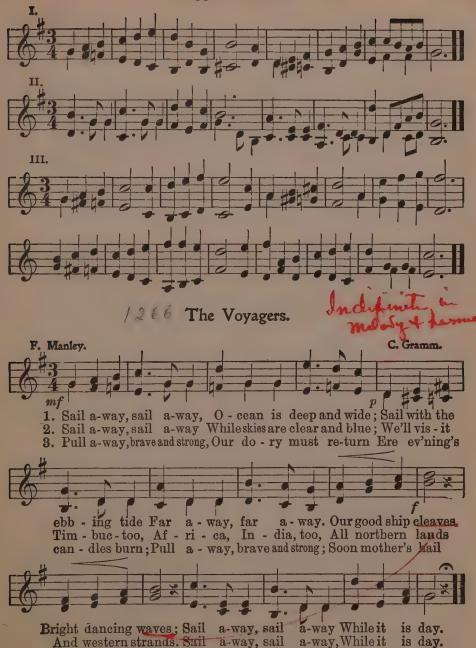


heart's in the High-lands where - ev go. hills of the High-lands for - ev - er love. the and loud - pour - ing floods. well to tor - rents High-lands where - ev - er heart's in the go.



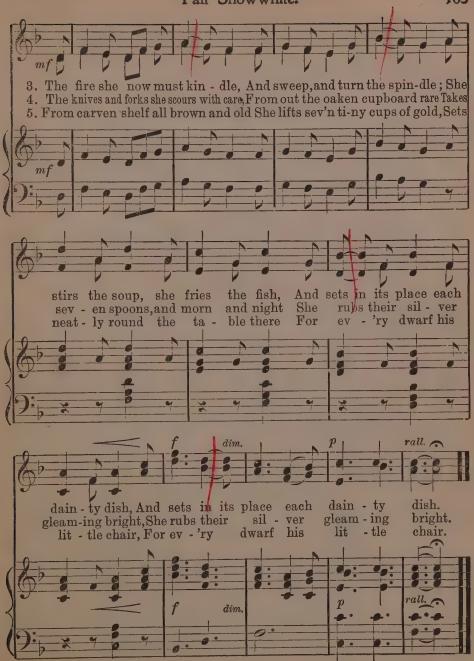






Shall end our sail, Call-ing each gal-lant tar Home from a-far.

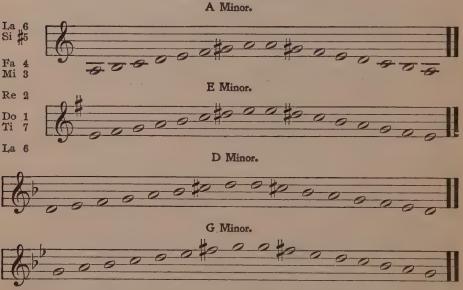




There are two forms of the Minor Scale, viz.: the *Harmonic* and the *Melodic*. Each of these may be said to begin with *six* or *la* of the Major Scale.

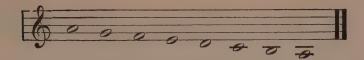
The tones of the Harmonic Minor Scale are identical with the tones of the Major Scale, excepting that \$5\$ of the major is taken for the seventh tone of the minor.

### The Harmonic Minor Scale.

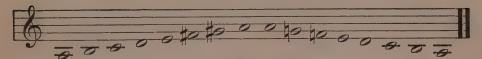


The melodic form of the Minor Scale is used principally in singing. The tones of this scale are the same as those used in the major, except that in ascending,  $\#_4$  and  $\#_5$  are used instead of 4 and 5. This makes mi, fi, si, la the same succession of tones as sol, la, ti, do.



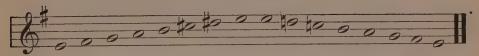


Key of A Minor.

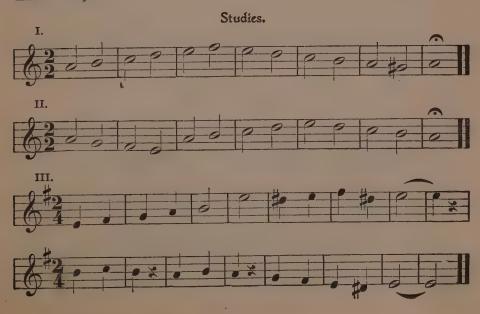


On account of the close relation existing between every major scale and the minor scale built thus on its sixth degree, such minor scales are known as the *Relative Minor*, and have the same signature as the major scale to which they are thus related.

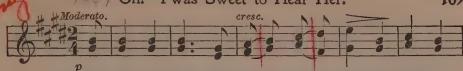
## Key of E Minor.



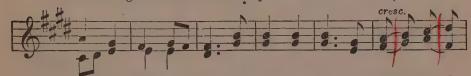
The two forms of the Minor Scale should be memorized and sung in different keys.







1. The ves - per bells were soft-ly, soft-ly ring - ing O'er the 2. And bright-est moon-beams tipt the moun-tain, While the



sil-ver'd stil - ly lake; The night-in - gale was sweetly, sweetly glow-worm crept a - long With lit - tle light near yon cool



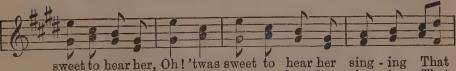
sing - ing Thro' the wood and tan - gled brake. Oh! 'twas sweet to foun-tain, As she car-oll'd forth her song. Oh! 'twas sweet to



hear her singing While the vesper bells were ringing, Oh!'twas sweet to hear her singing While the vesper bells were ringing, Oh!'twas sweet to



hear her sing-ing While the vesper bells were ringing, Oh! 'twas hear her sing-ing While the vesper bells were ringing, Oh! 'twas

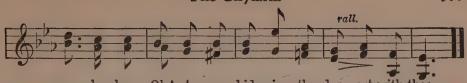


sweet to hear her, Oh! 'twas sweet to hear her sing ing That sweet to hear her, Oh! 'twas sweet to hear her sing ing That



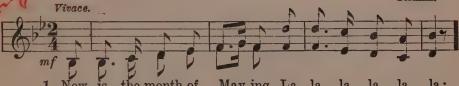
ser-aph, ser-aph song, To hear her singing that sweet, sweet song. ser-aph, ser-aph song, To hear her singing that sweet, sweet song.



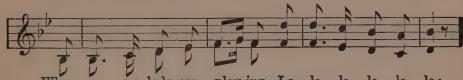


cum - ber-less, Oh! to a - bide in the des - ert with thee.

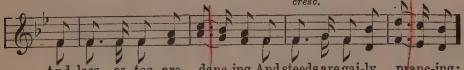
1371 Now is the Month of Maying.



- 1. Now is the month of May-ing, La, la, la, la, la; 2. The spring, clad all in gladness, La, la, la, la, la, la;
- mus-ing, La, la, la, la, 3. Fie! then, why sit ye



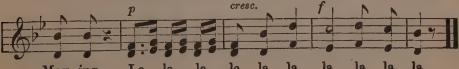
When mer - ry lads are play-ing, La, la, la, la, Doth laugh at win-ter's sad-ness; La, la, la, la, Youth's sweet de-lights re - fus - ing, La, la, la. la.



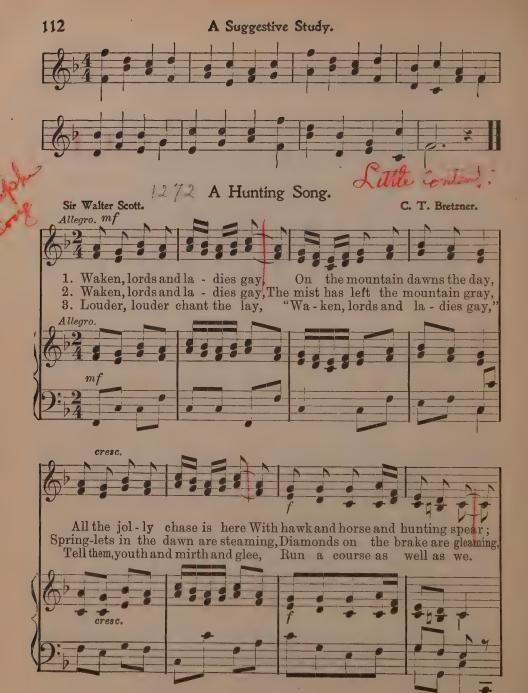
And lass - es, too, are danc-ing, And steeds are gai-ly pranc-ing; The mer - ry brooklet sounding, And ver-dure all a - bounding; Be mer - ry in the time of spring, And let us gai - ly dance and sing;



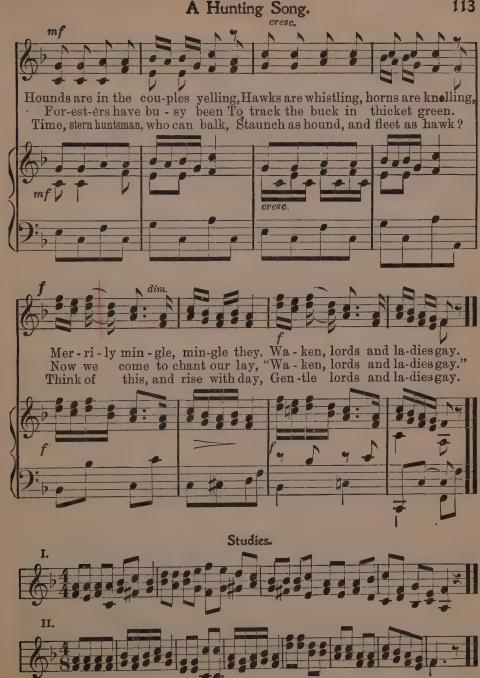
the month of May - ing, Now is the month of Now is

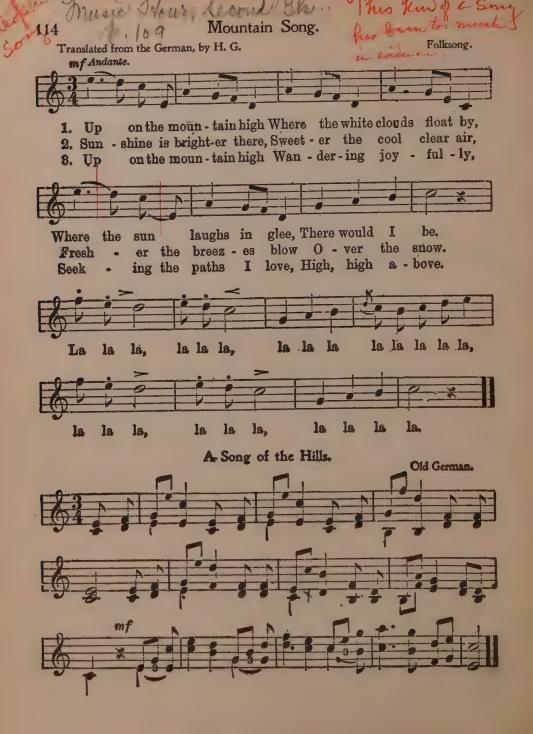


la, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, la. May-ing.



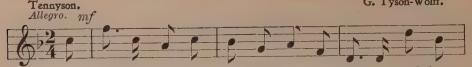




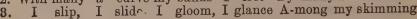




The Brook, The Gr. Tyson-Wolff.

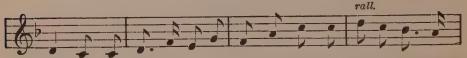


I come from haunts of coot and hern, I make a sud-den
 With many a curve my banks I fret By many a field and





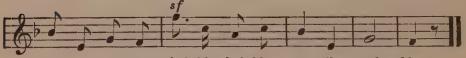
sal - ly, And spar-kle out a - mong the fern, To bicker down a fal - low, And many a fair - y fore-land set With wil-low-weed and swallows, I make the netted sun-beam dance A-gainst my sandy



val - ley. I chat - ter o - ver sto - ny ways, In lit-tle sharps and mal-low. I chat - ter, chatter, as I flow, To join the brimming shal-lows, And out a-gain I curve and flow, To join the brimming



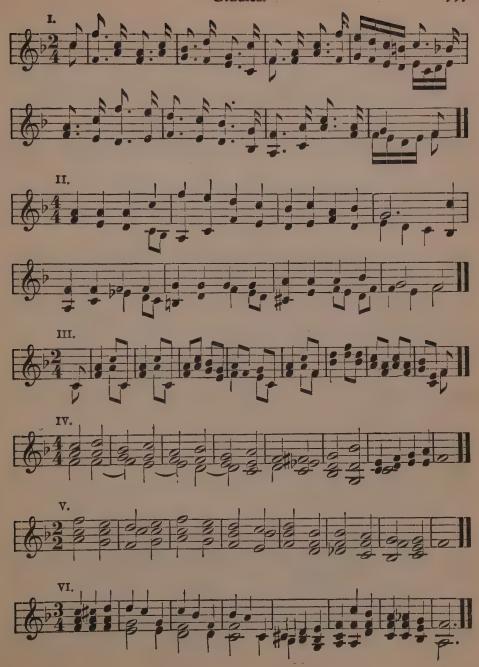
treb-les, I bub-ble in - to ed-dying bays, I bab-ble, babble riv - er, For men may come, and men may go, But I go on, go riv - er, For men may come, and men may go, But I go on, go



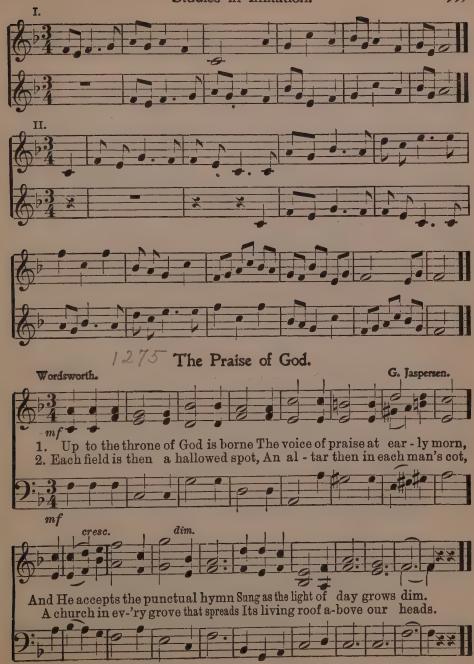
the peb-bles, bab-ble, bab-ble peb - bles. on on 1 for - ev - er. for - ev - er, go on, go on on I for - ev - er. go on, go on on

## A Study.





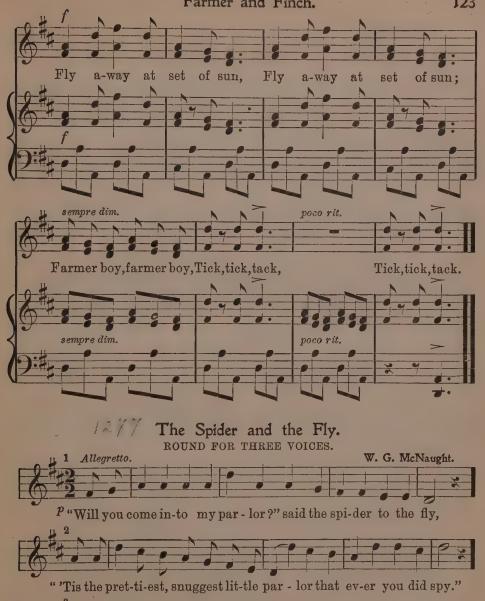
Birds of Passage. 118 Graben-Hoffmann. Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Lento. dolce. 1. Oh! field and wood were passing fair; To-day, a - las! the world is bare, The 2. No care we know, but joy and ease; Our roof the tent-ing for-est trees; We 3. But now our homes are roofless quite, The summer yields to winter's night, And Lento. p dolce. summer's gone from hill and plain, And aft - er glad-ness fol-lows pain, And sang a - way the hap-py spring, The wood - land loved to hear us sing. The we poor, joy - less pil-grim band Must seek a home in stran-ger land, Must rall. aft-er gladness follows pain. wood-land loved to hear us sing. seek a home in stranger land. rall. a tempo











"Not to-day, thanks, Mister Long-shanks, I've oth - er fish to fry."

# Morning Prayer.





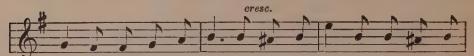
Studies from "Morning Prayer."



Han



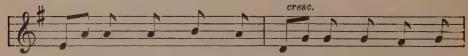
1. Sweet flow-ers bloom-ing, the air per-fum - ing, Grow in my 2. In sun - ny weath - er here play to - geth - er Two lit - tle



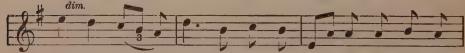
gar-den, all bright and gay; From lil - y slen-der and vio - let cou-sins, so good and dear. They pluck the flow-ers, and gar - den



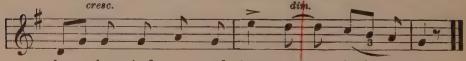
ten - der Sweet in-cense ris - es the live-long day. There crimson bow-ers Grow green - er, glad-der when they are near. The tree gives



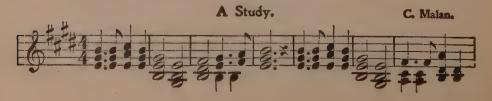
ros - es, the fra - grant po - sies, And dai - sies cher - ries, the bush yields ber - ries, The gar - den



white, the place a -dorn; Here pur-ple pan-sies that bring sweet bed calls stay, oh! stay; While rob-in dar-ing, his red jest



fan - cies, And rue, and tan - sy fresh each morn wear - ing, The ripe fruit shar - ing, in song doth pay.







NOTE TO TEACHER.—These exercises may be written on the blackboard for illustrations in any key. The lines of each exercise should be practiced first together and then the lines containing the after beats should be sung separately.



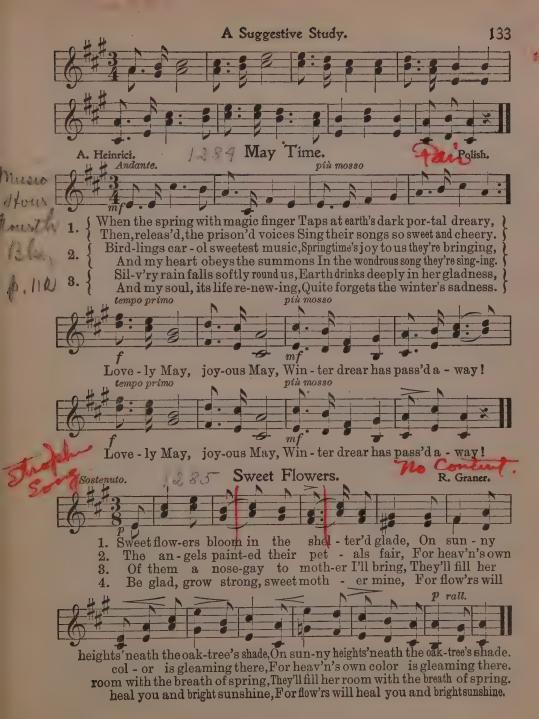
The After Beat note illustrated.



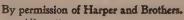




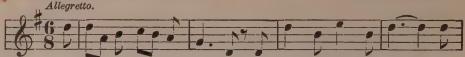




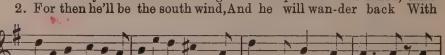
# The North Wind.



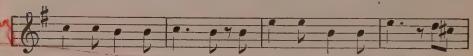
W. W. Gilchrist.



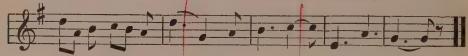
1. The sur-ly north wind's blowing His trumpet loud and shrill, And



pil- ing high his snow-drifts A - long the na - ked hill. He's ro-ses round his fore - head And ro - ses in his pack. He'll

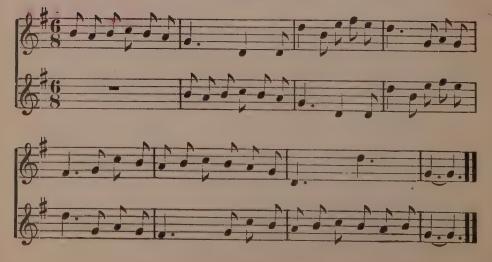


fly - ing mad-ly south-ward And soon his an - gry note Will wave his flow-er trum - pet, And north bound, scatter free His

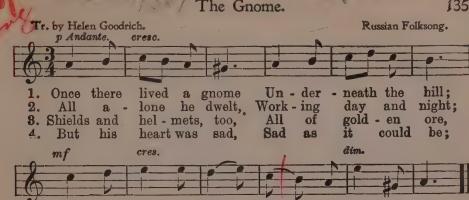


soft-en, and he'll doff 'His i - ci-cle broidered coat. pack of dew-y flow-ers On moun-tain - side and lea.

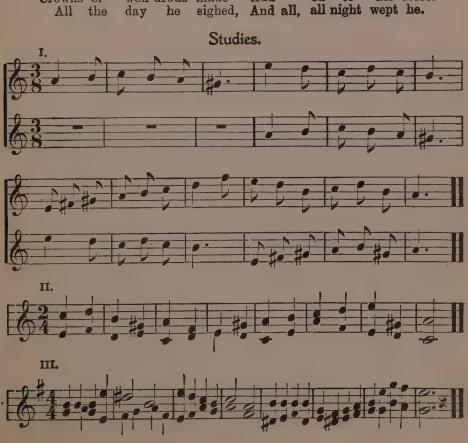
### A Canon.



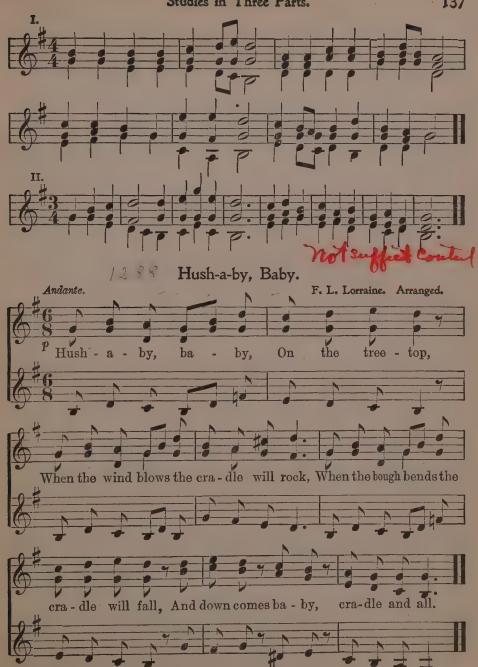
uses Hour Towith (Els. p. 63) The Gnome.



Yet he had ne'er his fill. gold had he, Piles of Rings, and brace - lets bright. Gold - en chains made he, won-drous make Add - ed to his store. Crowns of day he sighed, And all, all night wept he. All the

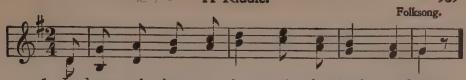




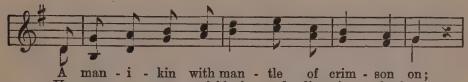




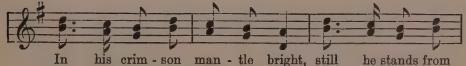




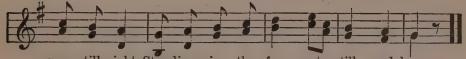
In deeps of gloom - y for - est he stands a - lone,
 Up - on one leg he perch - es 'neath loft - y trees;



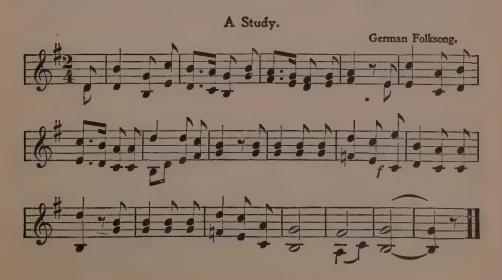
A man - i - kin with man - tle of crim - son on; He wears a cap of black, nod - ding in the breeze.



In his crim - son man - tle bright, still he stands from Read my rid - dle, all who can.—Say, who is this

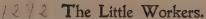


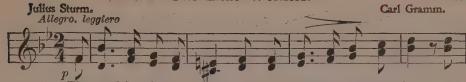
morn till night, Standing in the for - est still and lone.
ti - ny man, Standing in the for - est still and lone?









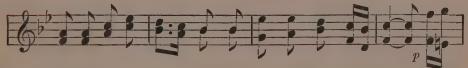


1. The swal-low is a ma-son, A skill-ful workman he; To 2. The o - ri-ole's a weav-er, He weaves a cra - dle nest Where

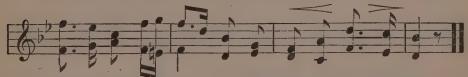
3. Thus toil the cunning workmen, Their dwellings to com-plete Till



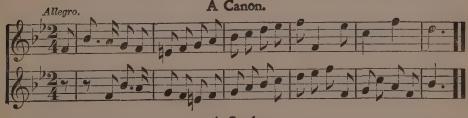
build his brown house ti - ny, He la - bers cease-less - ly, A sleep his down - y ba - bies Be-neath their mother's breast; And full are wood and mead-ow Of homes all fine and neat; But

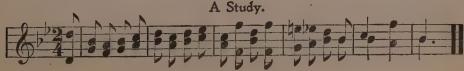


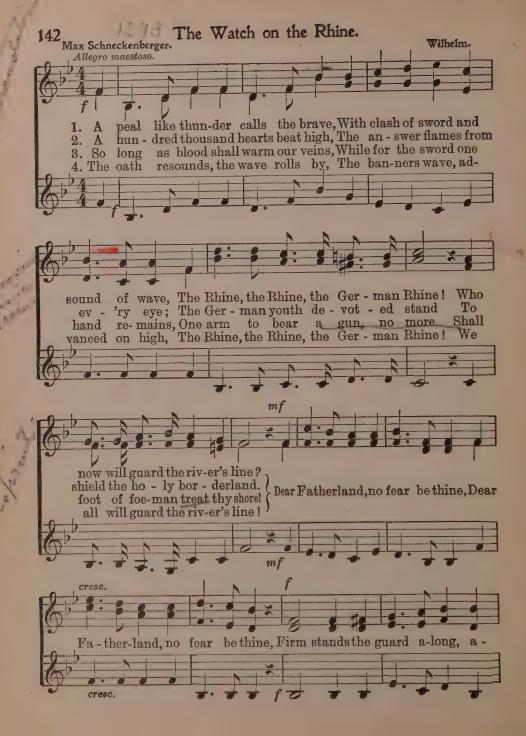
car-pen-ter is red - head Like all his kith and kin; They brother Chip, the spar - row, His wondrous craft doth ply When cuck-oo, la - zy gyp - sy, Laughs sly - ly, "see, my dear, What

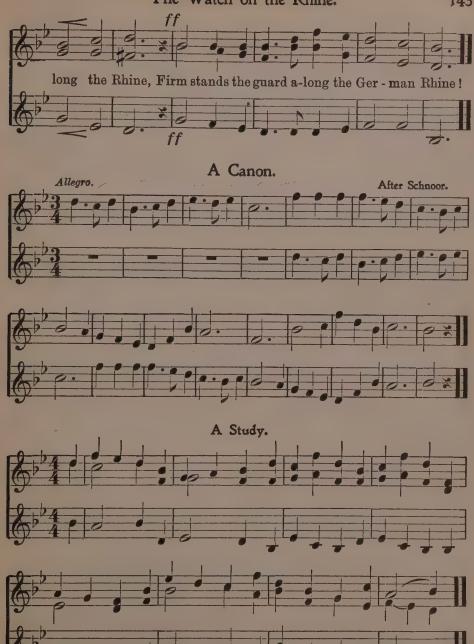


make the wood-land mer - ry With drill and ham-mer's din. firm he shapes the bas - ket Where cal - low nest - lings lie. need for us to both - er, So ma - ny nests are here?"





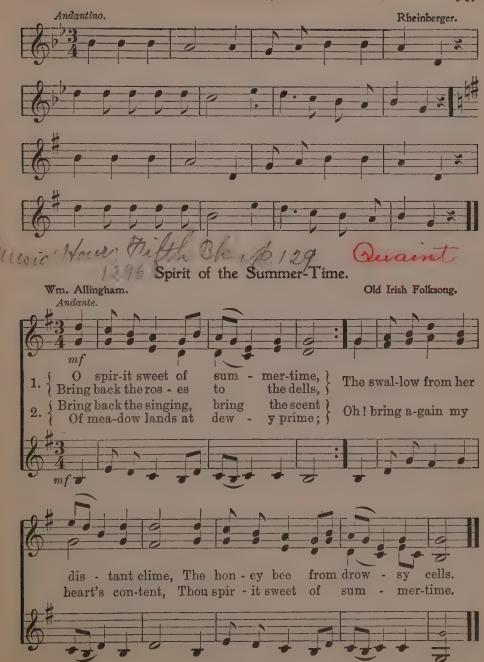




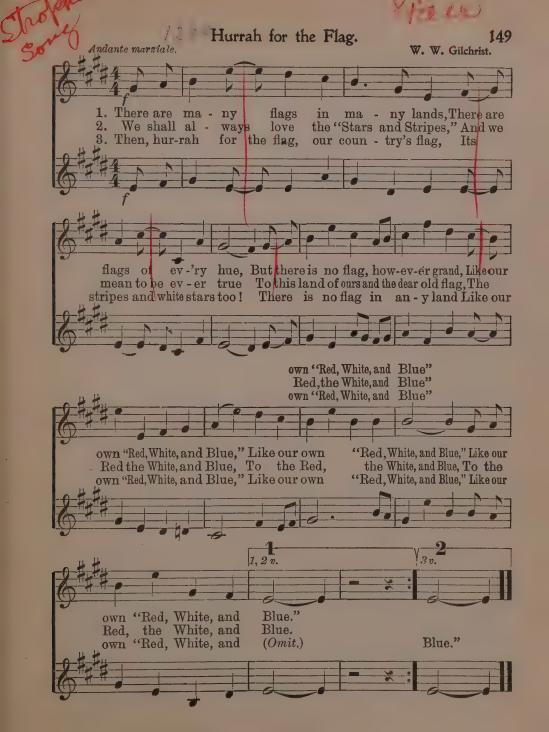








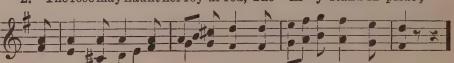




2 ...



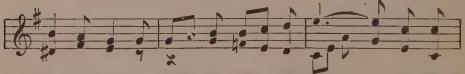
1. When May her verdant carpet spreads O'er all the northern land,
2. The rose may flaunt her roy-al red, The lil - y stand in pride;



A my-riad blossoms lift their heads And smile on ev - 'ry hand:— The vio-let hides her pret-ty head, Nor wish-es to be spied;



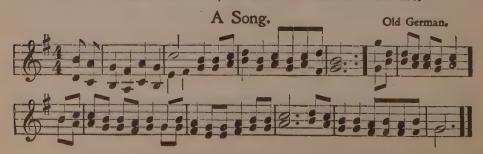
Then thro' the mead-ow by the brook The vio-lets crowd each And yet her fragrance thrills the air, Her beau-ty is so



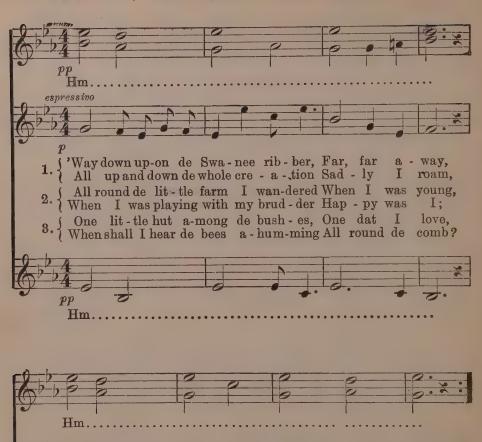
sun - ny nook And mod - est - ly and sweet - ly Their sweet and rare That ev - 'ry mod - est maid - en Her And mod - est - ly and sweet-ly That ev - 'ry mod-est maid - en

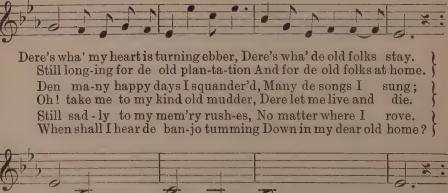


love - ly blue eyes look, Their love - ly blue eyes look. love - li - ness would share, Her love - li - ness would share.









 $\mathbf{Hm}$ ..



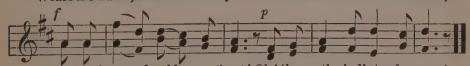








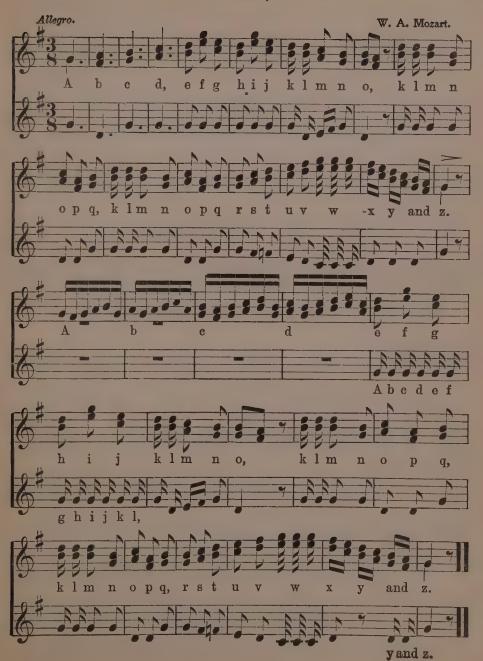
Oh! the freshly rip-pling notes! Oh! the warbling, loud and long, Wears the warm, enchanted day To the last of its rich hours.



From a thousand gold - en throats! Oh! the southwind's tender song! While my heart, in the sweet May, Buds and blossoms with the flow'rs.







Oh! dear! what can the matter be? John-ny's so long at the fair.

newso Hour Hourth Chank, 67 (1) www.

## From the German of Massmann.

VOW

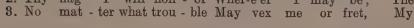
to

my

Folksong.



1. I've pledged my - self faith - full, With heart and with hand,
2. Thy flag I will hon - or Wher-e'er I may be; The







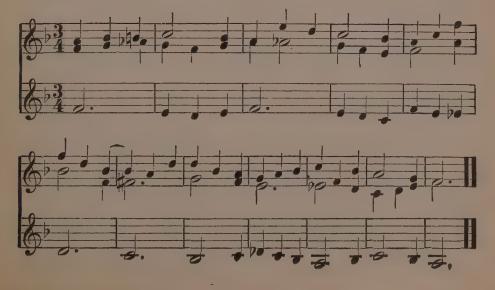
I'll

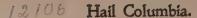
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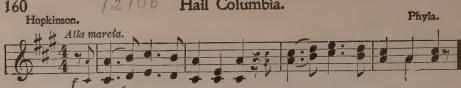
for - get.

er

Coun - try







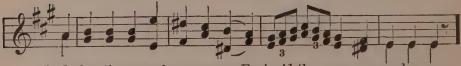
Hail! Columbia, hap-py land, Hail! ye heroes, heav'n-born band, 2. Immortal patriots, rise once more, Defend your rights, defend your shore,

Sound, sound the trump of fame; Let our own Washington's great name

4. Behold! the chief who now commands, Once more, to serve his country, stands,



Who fought and bled in freedom's cause, Who fought and bled in freedom's cause, Let no rude foe with impious hands, Let no rude foe with impious hands Ring thro'the world with loud applause, Ring thro'the world with loud applause; The rock on which the storm will beat, The rock on which the storm will beat.



And when the storm of war was gone En-joy'd the peace your valor won. Invade the shrine where sacred lies Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize. Let ev-'ry clime, to freedom dear, Lis - ten with a joy-ful ear. But, sound in vir-tue, firm and true, His hopes are fix'd on heav'n and you.



Let in-de-pen-dence be our boast, Ev - er mind-ful what it cost, While off'ring peace sin-cere and just In heav'n we place a man-ly trust With equal skill, with God-like pow'r He governs in the fear-ful hour When hope was sinking in dismay, When glooms obscur'd Columbia's day,



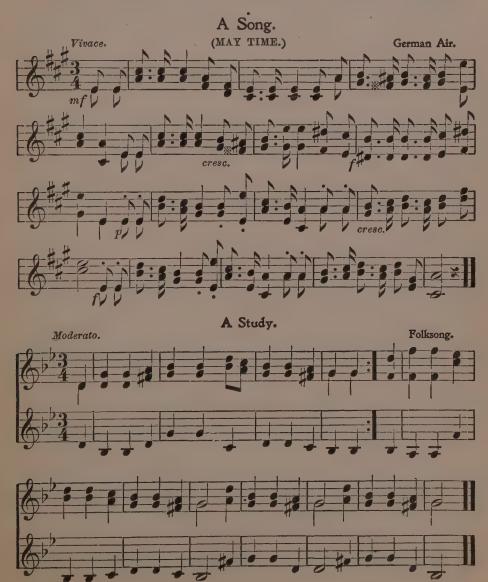
Ev - er grate-ful for the prize; Let its altar reach the skies. That truth and justice will prevail And ev'ry scheme of bondage fail. Of hor-rid war, or guides with ease The happier times of honest peace. His stead - y mind, from changes free, Resolv'd on death or lib - er-ty.



us be, Rally-inground our lib - er - ty. Firm, u-nit-ed let



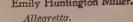
As a band of broth-ers join'd, Peace and safe-ty we shall find.



162

Emily Huntington Miller.

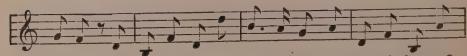
Arranged from Albert Voelkerling.



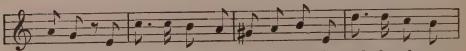


1. Who has no sun-shine in his heart May call the au-tumn gi - lent up-land

2. The yel-low moon is clear and bright, The 3. Hur-rah! the nuts are drop-ping ripe In all the wild wood



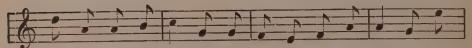
so-ber; But boys, with pulses leaping wild, Should love the brown Oclighting; The mead-ow grass is crisp and white, The frosts are keen and bow-ers; We'll climb as high as squir-rels go, We'll shake them down in



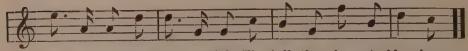
A - long the lake and on the hill, The rud - dy oaks are bit-ing; A shining moon, a frost-y sky, A gust-y morn to showers. When heads are gray and eyes are dim We'll call the autumn



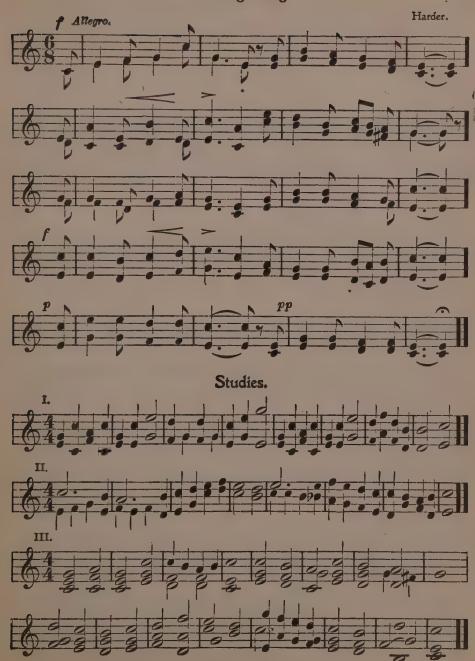
glow-ing, And mer - ry winds out by night, Thro' are drive the with - ered leaves a - bout And fol - low,—To drive the so - ber; But now, with life in



all the for-ests blow-ing, Thro' all the for-ests blow-ing, And heap them in the hol-low, And heap them in the hol-low, To love the brown Oc - to - ber, We love the brown Oc - to - ber, But



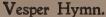
mer - ry winds are out by night, Thro'all the for-ests blow-ing. drive the withered leaves a-bout And heap them in the hol-low. now, with life in ev - 'ry limb, We love the brown Oc - to - ber.

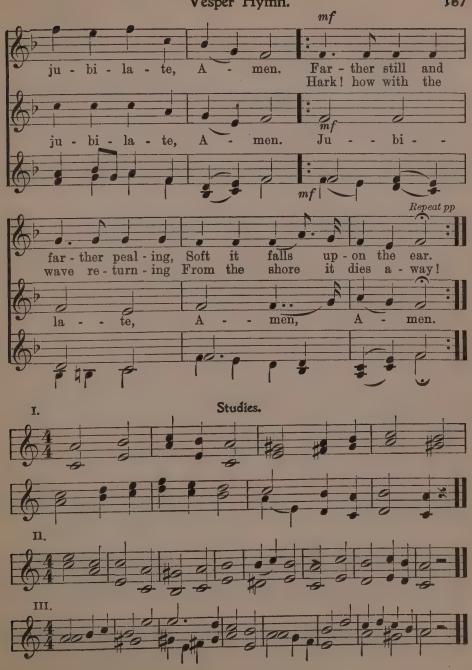
















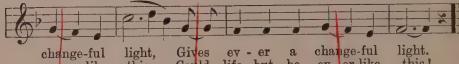
1. When find we at sun-set re-main - ing The flow'rs that at sunrise were 2. Our cir-cle as yet is un - bro - ken, No voice from our chorus we

3. Yet, since time's feet current stays nev - er, Let us all make the most of to-

4. And if we should meet to-geth - er When we have grown old and

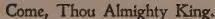


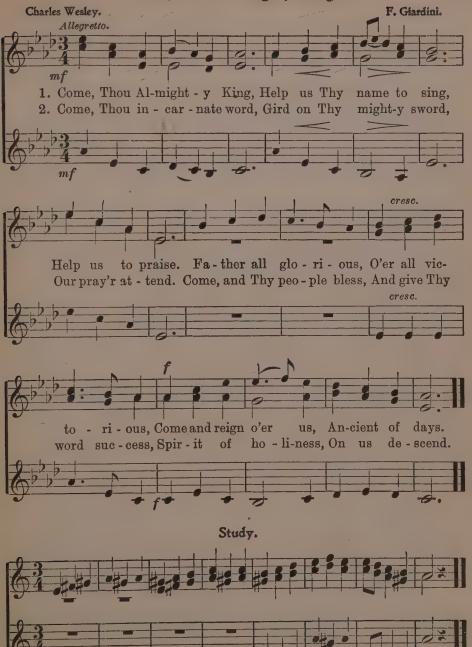
bright? The moon, in her waxing and waning, Gives ever a miss,
And kind are the words that are spoken, Could life but be day;
Who can tell how soon fortune may sever And scatter us gray, May our ever ining's sunest weather Be as bright as our



ev - er like this! ev - er like this, Could life but be far, far a - way? scat - ter us And far far a way, Be as bright as our morn - ing's morn-ing's ray,

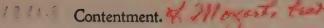


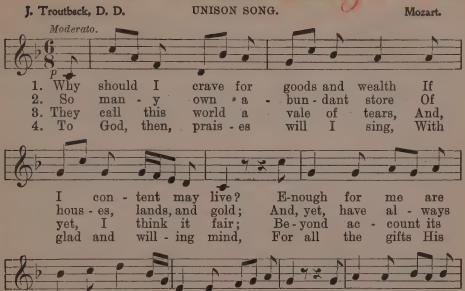






Glo-ry, glo-ry, hal-le-lu-jah! His truth is marching on.





strength and health, The best that heav'n can give. With glad and thankful cares the more, And troubles man-i-fold. The more one has, the joy ap-pears, To all its blessings are. All creatures thro'the hand doth bring To one and all mankind. Yea, thankful would I



heart I raise, At morn and eve, my song of praise.

more one wants, The loud - er grow one's vain complaints.

live - long day De - light themselves in bloom - ing May.

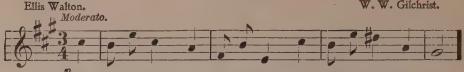
al - ways prove, Re - joic - ing in His won - d'rous love.



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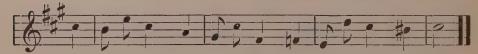
W. W. Gilchrist.

elipoterial inch



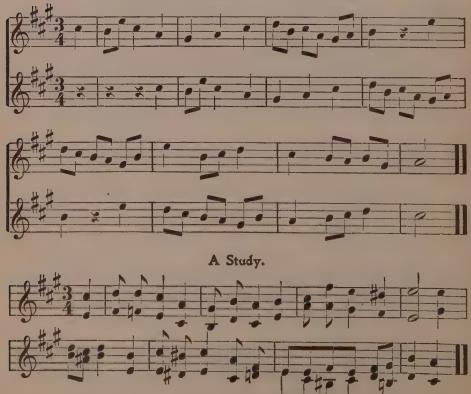
The blue is pal - er in the skies, And all the flow-ers fair
 But see, the trees a-round ap-pear With lovely tints a - glow;

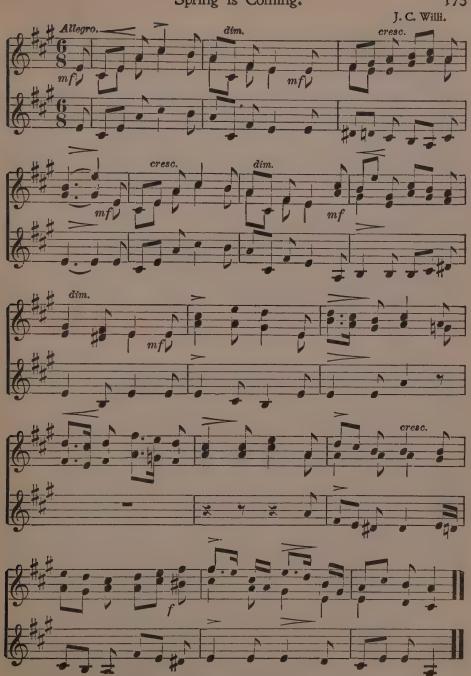
3. "We'll put our Au-tumn dresses on, Bright orange, brown, and red;



Have tak-en wing like but-ter-flies, And fled, I know not where. I think they held a meet-ing here And whispered soft and low. Since all the pret - ty flow'rs are gone Let us be gay in - stead."

## A Little Canon Based on "Sweet October."





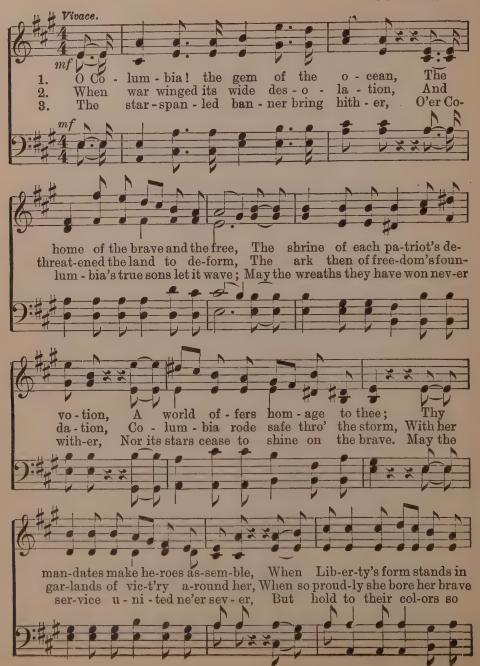




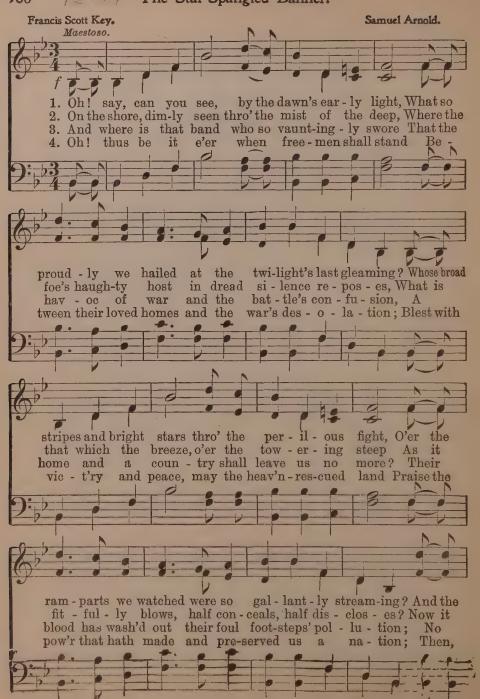


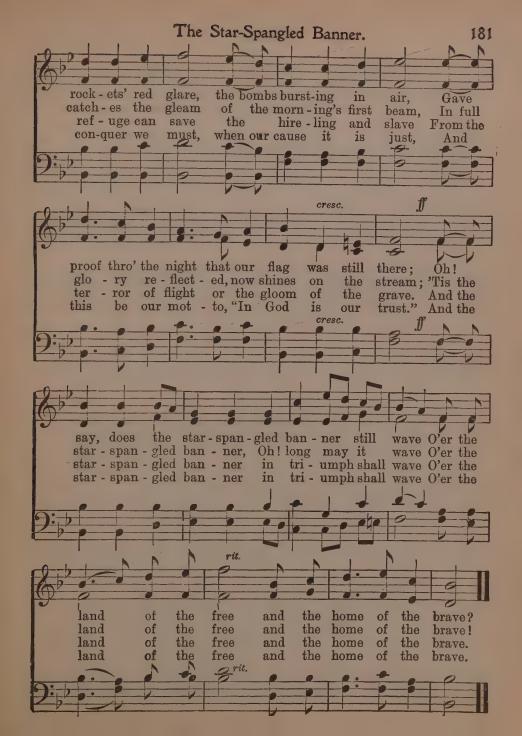


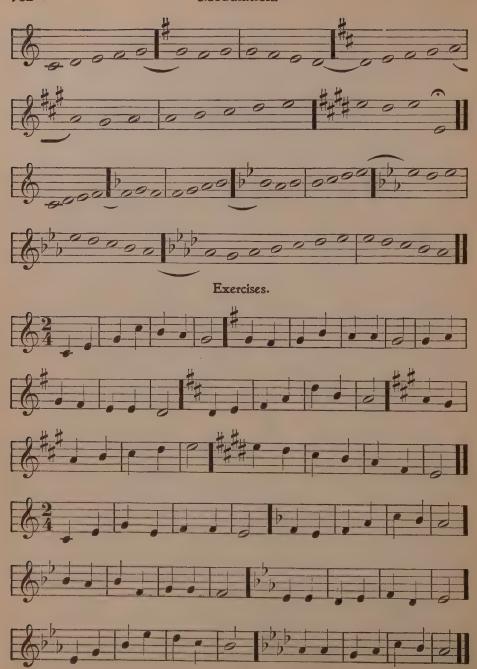
D. T. Shaw.











# THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

### The Scale.

All music is based on some form of the scale. Most people are Diagram 1. half familiar with the major scale, which is composed of eight tones step. progressing by intervals called steps and half steps. As the diagram shows, the half steps are between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8. There are also intermediate tones called *chromatics*. These are between the half regular tones of the scale, except where the half steps occur. For step. instance: Sharp I is a tone half way between I and 2. The word "sharp," means the next half step higher. The word "flat," used in the same way means the next half step lower. The scale names are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, usually represented by the figures I, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do are also used as scale names.

The chromatic scale has thirteen tones and consists entirely of half steps.

#### Octaves.

When men and women sing the scale together, the women sing an octave higher than the men; they sing the same tune but an octave above. Octaves may be compared to the stories of a building. Stories look alike and octaves sound alike. Suppose you were on the first floor of a building, then the second floor would be "up-stairs"; but if you go up to the third floor, the second floor would be "down-stairs" to you. In like manner a certain tone is 8 if reckoned from the octave below; but it is 1 if reckoned from the octave above. See the diagram on page 8 showing octaves. Also find the octaves on the piano or organ. Tone 8 is the octave of 1.

### Pitch.

The pitch of a tone is its highness or lowness. Every tone has a pitch name, as well as a scale name. The pitch names are A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The scale names give us no idea of absolute pitch for the scale may be sung high or low. The pitch name of any tone is used also for all its octaves. The diagrams of pitch names will show this clearly.

Diagram 2.

 $\binom{C-8}{B-7}$ 

A-6

G-5

(F-4)

D-2

C-1

The scale may begin with any pitch, that is, any tone may be taken as I of the scale. Tone I is called the Key note, or tonic. When I of the scale is G, the key is G; when I is E the key is E, and so on. If we sing the tones C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, in the order named, we sing the major scale because the tones represented by these pitch names are arranged (with reference to steps and half steps) to correspond with the tones of the scale. See diagram 2.

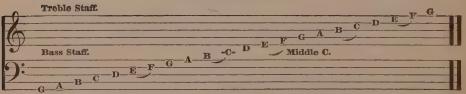
Olagram 8.

(G-8)
F-7)
F
E-6
D-5

G-1

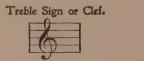
Now if we should take G, for our keynote and sing G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, we would not sing the major scale, because F-G being a whole step does not correspond with half step 7-8 in the scale. But if we substitute F for F, the correct order of intervals (steps and half steps) would then be preserved. See diagram 3. The key of G, therefore, has one sharp (F sharp). By studying the diagrams on the following pages, it will be readily seen how the different keys are made, and why the sharps and flats are used.

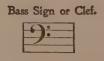
### The Great Staff.



Letters connected thus: EF, denote half steps.

The first line below the treble staff and the first line above the bass staff represent the same tone—middle C.

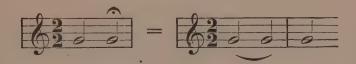




Notes are characters used on the staff to indicate the length and pitch of tones. The form of a note determines its relative time value and its position on the staff indicates the pitch of the tone to be sung. The following notes are most commonly used:

Whole.	tiali.	Quarter.	Eighth.	Sixteenth.	
		1		8	
0	Ø				

A Hold (\(\sigma\)), when placed either over or under a note, ands to its value one measure, less the length of the note.



The  $Bar^{\frac{1}{4}}$  is a vertical line dividing measures on the staff and indicating that the strong beat falls on the note immediately following.

The Double Bar is two parallel vertical lines on the staff, indicating the

Repeat Marks are dots used thus: and indicate thet the portion of music between them is to be repeated.

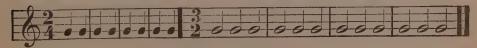
#### Time.

When we listen to the ticking of the clock, or feel the beating of the pulse, we observe that both mark time. When we listen to strains of stirring music we almost unconsciously keep time by marking its pulses or beats. Every strong beat in the beginning of a measure. A measure is a group of consecutive beats marked by one or more accents. The clock usually ticks two-beat (double) and the locomotive puffs four-beat (quadruple) measures. Rhythm is the regular recurrence of equal measures and may be expressed in motion as well as in sound.

## Measures Represented by Notes Upon the Staff.

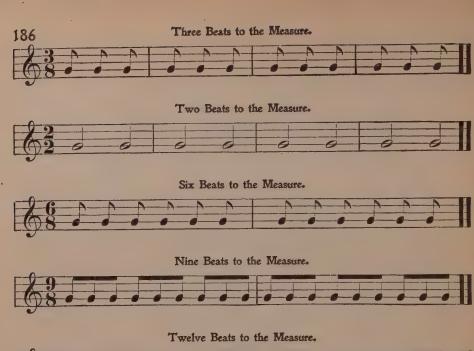
Two Beats to the Measure.

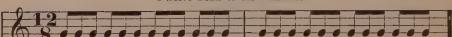
Three Beats to the Measure.



Four Beats to the Measure.







Note.—From the foregoing examples, it will be seen that either an eighth note (), quarter note (), half note (), or whole note () may stand for a beat. Beats are named after the notes that represent them; thus we have: eighth-note beats, quarter-note beats, etc. The figures (two-four) (three-eighth) (four-four) etc., are time signatures. The upper figure tells the number of beats to the measure, and the lower figure tells the kind of beats, thus:

Questions:—How many eighth note beats to a quarter note? How many quarter-note beats to a half note? How many half-note beats to a whole note?

measure with eighth-note beats and so on.

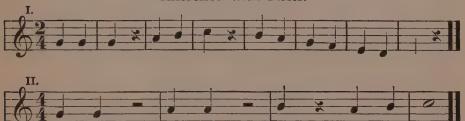
## Examples of tones continuing through two or more beats.



Rests are characters which indicate periods of silence in music. The rests equivalent in time value to the several notes are as follows:



#### Exercises with Rests.

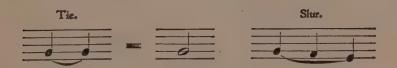


Other examples of rests will be found later on in the book.

A Sharp (‡) when set before a note on the staff raises its pitch a half step. A Flat (†) used in the same way, lowers the pitch a half step. A Natural (‡) cancels a sharp or flat. A sharp, flat or natural, except when used in the signature, affects only the measure in which it occurs.

A *Tie* joins two notes of the same pitch, forming one note of the combined values of the two.

A Slur connects notes of different pitch to be sung to the same syllable.



A Dot adds one half to the time value of a note or rest. A Second Dot adds half the time value of the first dot.

Examples of Dots.

An interval is the difference in pitch between two tones, measured by the number of staff degrees used.

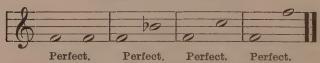
Intervals are called primes, seconds, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths,

sevenths, octaves, and ninths.

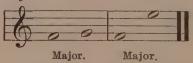


Primes, fourths, fifths, and octaves, in major and minor, reckoning from the first step, are called *Perfect*.

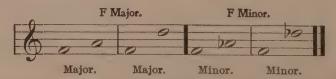
#### F Major and F Minor.



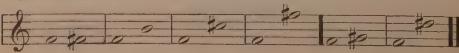
Seconds and sevenths in major and minor (harmonic), found in the same way, are called *Major*.



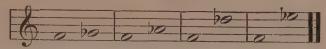
The third and the sixth, found in major, reckoning from the first step, are *Major*; those found in the same manner in minor (harmonic) are *Minor*. This shows that the principal difference between major and minor (harmonic) is their third and sixth.



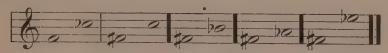
By extending a perfect or a major interval by a half-step we obtain Augmented intervals.



By contracting major intervals by a half-step we obtain Minor intervals. 189



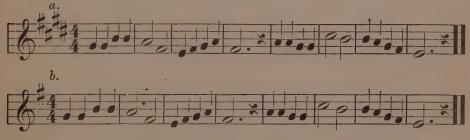
By contracting perfect or minor intervals by a half-step we obtain Diminished intervals.



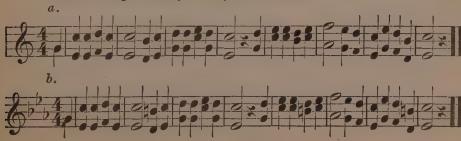
Here follows a list of the most common intervals, all reckoned from the same tone.



The same melody in major and minor.



The same two-part study in major and minor.



### Common Italian Terms Used in Music.

A-in, at, to, according to, for. Accelerando-accelerating the motion, Adagio-slow. Ad libitum (Latin)—at pleasure. Agitato-agitated. Alla-like, in the style of. Allegretto-somewhat quick. Allegro-quick, lively. Andante-walking, moderately quick. Andantino-a little slower than Andante: sometimes, more rapid. Anima-soul expression. Animato-with spirit. Assai-very. Brio-fire. Calando—diminishing in tone-volume. Cantabile-singing, melodious. Con-with. Crescendo (\_\_\_\_\_)-increasing in tonevolume. Da capo (D.C.)—from the beginning. Dal segno (D.S.) or (S)—from the sign. Decrescendo ( )—diminishing in tone-volume. Diminuendo ( )—diminishing in tone-volume. Dolce-sweet, with expression. Energico-with energy. Espressivo-with expression. Fine-end. Forte (f)—loud. Fortissimo (ff) -very loud. Forza-power, force. Fuoco-fire. Grazia-grace. Grazioso-graceful. Grave—serious, very slow. Larghetto-somewhat broad and slow. Largo-broad, very slow. Legato—connected. Lento-slow. Ma-but. Marcato-accented.

Marcia-march; alla marcia-marchlike. Marziale-martial. Meno mosso-slower. Mezzo (a) -half. Moderato-moderate. Molto-much, very. Morendo-dying, diminishing in motion and tone-volume. Moto-motion. Non-not. Pesante-heavy, emphatic. Pianissimo (pp) - very soft. Piano (p)—soft. Più-more, Più forte-louder, Più mossomore rapid. Presto-very quick. Primo (a)—first, Tempo primo—in the original time (after an acceleration or retard.) Poco-little, Poco a poco-little by little, gradually. Quasi-as it were, almost. Rallentando (rall.)—retarding motion. Risoluto-resolute. Ritardando (rit.) —retarding motion. Ritenuto (riten.)—holding back. Secondo (a)—second. Sforzando (>) louder, accented. Sforzato (sf, sfz.) Smorzando-dying, diminishing in motion and tone-volume. Solo (pl. soli.) -alone, to be sung or played by one voice or instrument. Sostenuto—sustained. Staccato-detached, disconnected. Stringendo-accelerating the motion. Tempo-time, movement. Tenuto (ten.)—held, sustained. Tranquillo-tranquil. Tutti-all, in contrast with solo, or soli. Un poco—a little. Vivace. -lively. Vivo. Voce-voice.

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